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THE "SUBMERGED" NEGROES

The President's Attitude Towards His Dark-Skinned Fellow Citizens Contrasted with His Concern for Mexican Indians—His Intellectual Sincerity Questioned

[From the Hartford Courant, Rep.]

It is odd, when you come to think of it, that President Wilson did not recall the negroes of this country when his heart began to be moved for the "submerged 85 per cent" of the people of Mexico. In two States, at least, Mississippi and South Carolina, the negroes are actually in the majority. The figures, according to the census of 1910, are 786,119 whites and 1,009,487 blacks for Mississippi, and 679,-162 whites and 835,843 blacks for South Carolina.

In these two States it is not a question of "85 per cent," but of an actual majority. These colored majorities also consist wholly of American citizens by a good long descent in the matter of birth and habitat, and by full political rights as such citizens for forty-four years—nearly half a century. There are other States where the negro population runs from three-quarters to 85 per cent of the whole population—in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Louisiana. In these six States, then, the same condition which evoked President Wilson's profound and active sympathy in the case of Mexican Indians existed right here in the United States in the case of our American negroes. Mexico is a foreign country, too, in regard to which official sympathy and interference would fairly be supposed to be less direct and less intensive than in the case of our own people, similarly "submerged" here as there.

President Wilson was born in Virginia, but that was quite a long while ago. His name and fame were made in that part of this country where the negro population is not so abundant. A natural process of absorption might be supposed to have lifted his opinions above the narrower range of merely local conditions and local considerations. He has also made a study of constitutional government in this country. He has written a book about it. In this book he says (page 2) that "a constitutional government is one whose powers have been adapted to the interests of its people and to the maintenance of individual liberty." The interests of the people and the maintenance of individual liberty stand on an equal footing in this definition. The omission in the definition is in not saying that our constitutional government proceeds wholly from the people. It is, therefore, not supposable that the interests of the people can wholly override individual liberty under our method of constitutional government. The interests of the people require that that kind of individual liberty which runs into burglarizing and swindling should be limited, and that is the customary rule; but when the interests of the people restrict individual liberty in the exercise of political rights to the extent that a majority of the people is subjected to the control of a minority, our form of constitutional government simply tumbles down, for the obvious reason that its only sanction is derived from the will of the majority.

This is the situation in Mississippi and South Carolina, the restriction upon the negroes there having nothing to do with their character, but only with their color. It is also the situation in four other States to the extent of from 75 to 85 per cent of their population. President Wilson's heart was torn with anguish—and Mr. Bryan wept with him—because 85 per cent of the Mexican Indians did not exercise political rights which they have never possessed, and which precious few of them know anything about, whereas both men have been deaf, dumb and blind in regard to our own negroes, who are not allowed to exercise political rights which they do possess, constitutionally, and who are systematically working to fit themselves more and more for the proper and useful exercise of these rights.

It is easy to understand this difference when one looks at it from the point of view of our domestic politics; but from the point of view of intellectual sincerity it is odd.

COMMENT ON SEGREGATION

EDITORS NORTH OF MASON AND DIXON LINE CRITICISE PRESIDENT.

Say Race Discrimination Began After He Entered the White House and Recall His Treatment of Suffrage Speakers—"People as a Whole Opposed to Jim Crow Government."

Comment on the issue raised by the segregation of negroes in the Government offices in Washington, and President Wilson's reception of the protesting committee, follows strictly sectional and party lines. The President's stand in the matter has the approval of the Southern newspapers in general. Protests from editors north of the Mason and Dixon line are voiced in the following excerpts:

Jim Crow Law at Washington.

The truth is that segregation began soon after Mr. Wilson entered the White House; that it has been completed in at least two departments with his knowledge, and his belated and reluctant admission of the fact is as condemnatory as the fact itself is indefensible. The President's feeble resort to evasive rhetoric about the non-political character of the segregation issue is enough to tax the patience and affront the intelligence of even his heartiest well wisher. The segregation of the negro clerks is not only political, but it is sectional and partisan, and as unnecessary as it is unconstitutional.—[Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.).

Blames McAdoo and Burleson.

There is nothing in Mr. Trotter's remarks as reported which discloses any ground for the President's resentment. Possibly the speaker's manner may have been too earnest, positive, and aggressive to suit the President. He turned on him as he once before turned on the woman suffrage delegation whose assertions and arguments were not to his taste and drove the President into making the absurd statement that he was not at liberty to approve woman suffrage because it had no place in the National Democratic platform. He told Trotter that the colored people were segregated in the departments to avoid friction. But there was no friction until Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Burleson got into the Cabinet and began to enforce in their departments the principle of the Jim Crow law.

The segregation practiced is wrong in principle because it is disagreeable and unfair to one class of public employees who have a right to be treated by their Government without discrimination.—[Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

President Wilson and the Negroes.

The fact that an emotional negro may have lost control of his temper and his manners in addressing the President at a White House conference should not obscure the painful fact that Mr. Wilson has fully accepted the principle and the practice of the segregation of the white and black employees in certain administrative departments of the Government at Washington, notably in the Treasury and Postal Buildings. Segregation in the Treasury and Post Office Departments was never practiced in Washington until the Southern Democrats who now preside there came into office. In President Cleveland's time there were Southern Democrats holding the posts of Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General, but they did not venture to inflict their views concerning racial caste upon the American people. It has remained for the Wilson Administration to do this. The President, who a year ago took the question of segregation under advisement, now unqualifiedly justifies the separation of Government employees on the basis of color. It is a distressing and sinister development. — [Springfield Republican (Ind.).

Odd.

It is odd, when you come to think of it, that President Wilson did not recall the negroes of this country when his heart began to be moved for the "submerged 85 per cent." of the people of Mexico. In two States, at least, Mississippi and South Carolina, the negroes are actually in the majority. The figures, according to the census of 1910, are 786,119 whites and 1,009,487 blacks for Mississippi, and 679,-162 whites and 835,843 blacks for South Carolina.

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Want of Frankness.

President Wilson was not frank when he suggested to the delegation of visiting negro leaders that segregation in the departments had been resorted to to make the negro independent of the white race.

Segregation has been resorted to because the Southern leaders in Congress are bound to have the negro eliminated from the public service in any but a menial capacity.

But even if the President had been frank about it, the policy he professes to endorse has not proved a workable policy in any country where two races have attempted to live side by side.

We need not go further away from home than the American Indian. The demand of everybody who knows anything about the Indian is that he intermingle as the members of other races have done, and quit his racial exclusiveness.

There is no future for the negro in this country if he shall attempt to maintain a state of independence of the white race.

The very success of the undertaking would prove his ruin.

The President was not speaking frankly with the negro leaders, and he fully deserved the rebuke he received from them.—[Des Moines Register and Leader (Rep.).

The President and the Negroes.

In private life, whether it be social or business, men have a right to deal with this question as they please. They may act in the line of their likes and dislikes, and consult their prejudices to the fullest extent. But the Government, which makes laws for all, collects taxes from all, and summons all alike to its defence in time of war, cannot rightfully make such distinctions. When men and women enter the public service, they ought to be ready to conform to that principle. No one is compelled to enter it, but having made his choice he should comply with the conditions of his employment.

So the question is not wholly economic, as Mr. Wilson seemed to think it was—it is political as well, not in the narrow partisan, but in the broad sense. The spokesman yesterday made a mistake in raising the question of votes. If what has been done is wrong, it should be undone for that reason, and not for the purpose

We Come to You, Mr. President.

We come to you, Mr. President,
Who art head of this mighty nation;
We come not as wards, with heads low bent,
But as citizens, worthy that station.

We come not begging for charity;
We are asking for naught but our due.
Freedom should know no disparity,
Nor should rancor e'er darken its view.

We come, not arrogant, making demand,
Nor in our hearts is there enmity;
We ask the aid of your good right hand;
We crave your love and your sympathy.

'Tis a complex problem we bring to you,
Not to be solved by faction or creed.
We ask that you do what a man may do,
Who has God for his light and his lead.

We come to you as a Christian band,
Trusting God that you will hear our plea.
He'll lighten your load, strengthen your hand,
Clear your vision that truth you may see.

Forgive if our speech strong feelings show,
And remember we have suffered much.
A wound oft' opened is sure to grow
More tender and sensitive to touch.

Pheaton, lost way in infinite space;
His sun-chariot too near the earth came;
Its fierce heat burned and blackened our face;
Must we carry forever the blame?

Must our dark skin, like the curse of Cain,
Be a badge of shame in all men's eyes?
Ah, no! The God from whom races came
Ne'er sanctioned the right to ostracize.

Must we hide for aye behind the veil,
Without counting our valor or worth?
If our skin be dark instead of pale,
'Tis an accident only of birth.

We're here to stay, Mr. President,
And we need you and you need us all.
We must be reckoned in every event.
With us this nation must rise or fall.

We've explored the depths of Pluto's realm,
And sipped the juice from the hem lock cup.
This ship of state, with you at the helm,
Must hearken our cry and lift us up.

Let Erebus no more dominion sway.
Aurora rose-tinted promise ha shown.
Good ship, sail on, and at brightes day
Anchor us all in liberty's home.

We come to you, Mr. President,
As part of this glorious nation.
We ask for our freedom, heaven sen
From God, in omniscient creation.

—Salem Tutt Whitney.

610 North 39th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

HUGHES LOST BY ONE VOTE

Democratic Executive Committee Reverses Its Action of Ten Days Ago

WOOD REELECTED LEADER

Four of the Members Who Demanded and Accepted His Resignation as County Leader Voted for Him Monday Night

USE OF WHISKEY IS CHARGED

Committee Invited to Call at Tammany Hall in Company with Wood, so Murphy Could Tell of the Good Qualities of His Negro Pal.

The New York Sun 11/25/14

Although thirteen out of fifteen members of the executive committee of the United Colored Democracy signed a statement of charges against Robert N. Wood, Democratic leader, accusing him of a variety of acts alleged to be contrary to laws of the organization, when the committee assembled Monday night, November 23, to elect a new leader, the votes cast showed that Wood had been re-elected by a vote of 10 to 9, a majority of one, which also showed that at least four of the signers who demanded his abdication had changed their minds.

Cornelius A. Hughes, the clever Harlem politician, was the candidate set forth by the opposition to Wood, and he attributes his defeat to the "scientific administration of large and copious doses of corn juice" to one of his followers. Speaking of his defeat, Mr. Hughes said: "Whiskey triumphs and a bottle of Hunter did the trick. Robert N. Wood and James D. Carr are temperance advocates themselves, nevertheless they have an abiding faith in the efficacy of good corn juice on the average Negro Democrat."

Wood Wanted Committee to Call on Murphy.

The charge is made by Hughes that one of his supporters on the executive committee was supplied with corn juice in such quantity that his conscience was deadened and his brain befuddled, and at the eleventh hour this particular membr of the committee claimed to have "seen a light" and so cast his vote for Wood. At that, his condition making him somewhat careless, he wrote not only Wood's name on the ballot, but his own as well. This would probably have invalidated the ballot and caused a tie vote, but Hughes magnanimously conceded the vote to Wood.

According to reports received, it is said that Mr. Wood apologized to the committee for his attitude in the past, and expressed his willingness to give up all the various chairmanships which he had held in the past and content himself with simply the leadership of the party in New York County. He also, it is said, desired to have the members of the committee accompany him in a call upon Charls F. Murphy, the Tammany chieftain, who would assure them of Wood's good qualities and give him a good recommendation. Some of the members objected to this, however, saying that it showed an inclination to treat them as children, and wanted to know why it should be necessary for men associating daily with a man to have to go to a man of another race to find out about him.

How the Committee Lined Up.

The vote was, of course, a secret vote, but the lines were so sharply drawn that it is thought both Hughes and Wood know who supported their respective tickets. The feeling in the meeting is said to have been pretty high, and much bitterness was generated. Contrary to the usual custom in an election, the victorious candidate was refused a unanimous vote after the result was known.

The Hughes ticket is said to have been supported by the following nine men: John B. Douglass, 21 A. D.; Valentine Thomas, 25 A. D.; Jacob H. Lux, 9 A. D.; Samuel George, 29 A. D.; George E. Anderson, 31 A. D.; J. L. Jefferson, 23 A. D.; Eugene Johnson, 5 A. D.; Giles Wilkerson, 19 A. D.; C. A. Hughes, 30 A. D.

Of the thirteen signers to the statement of charges, it is said that four of them changed their minds and supported Wood. These were Sidney D. Hilton, 11 A. D.; Burgess Holland, 17 A. D.; Silas Brown, 26 A. D.; Rogers Griffin, 13 A. D. The members of the committee not signing the charges were James D. Carr, 27 A. D.; Alf. A. Zink, 20 A. D.; William McKee, 1 A. D.; A. J. Brown, 16 A. D.; William Lee, 7 A. D., and Robert N. Wood, 24 A. D.

When the result was announced Mr. Wood found that he had been re-elected by the uncomfortably narrow margin of one vote, he is said to have been anything but elated.

NEGRO LEADERSHIP—ITS DANGER.

The Bee 11/28/14

There is great danger in the present-day Negro leadership. It is uncertain and impetuous. It advocates a policy of separation and independence this year, and the next year this same leadership admits that it has made a mistake. Ever since many of them have been given freedom and independence, by whom they well know, they have become discontented and advised the contented masses that a bill of separation is an absolute necessity. This has been the sad and universal spectacle for the last two or three years among those who have admitted their ignorance and duplicity. Whatever have been the faults of certain leaders in the Republican party no acts on the part of the Republican party have warranted the so-called educated colored representatives of this new leadership to advise the masses to betray those who have been responsible for their freedom and independence. This present-day leadership, with but a few exceptions, in the ranks of both the Republican and Democratic parties, has been treacherous and uncertain. It has aimed at self aggrandizement to the destruction of the masses. It has advocated a blind policy of selfishness for pecuniary gains. Has not this present-day leadership demonstrated to the masses its unfitness and inability to lead? Has it demonstrated, in the least degree, leadership? or statesman ship? There is not one that has been able to force recognition of the people who have been blindly led to support the foolish doctrine that has been promulgated. In 1912 the masses were told that it would be a wise act on their part to leave the Republican party and support a party that will see that their rights are respected. The masses "jumped out of the frying pan into the fire." And on one occasion it was remarked that the "Republican party is the ship and all else the sea," and would be the best thing to do to remain upon the ship and burn to death or jump into the sea and be damned." The advice of The Bee has always been to remain upon the burning ship and take your chances in reaching the shore.

We have the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Equal Rights League, the Afro-American Council, the National Independent League and no end to other leagues. What is now the result? All of these organizations have advised the Negro to leave the party that aided in the liberation of the masses and join the enemy. Now they all have come to their senses, after they have been caged in an asylum for the insane and had their senses restored not until, however, they have become bankrupted and they are now appealing to the people they have betrayed, for money to keep them from their false gods. These are cold facts.

It is too late, after you have been maimed for life to appeal to physicians to do something for you to enable you to return to your former physical activity.

Hasn't the Negro been deceived enough by this new Negro leadership? What has been accomplished by all of these new propagandas? Take every Negro who has declared his allegiance to the Democratic party and sum up the result. Every one has had suicidal tendencies and many of them have accomplished the suicidal stunt. Many have met death and the few remaining are effected with a suicidal mania for the one office, remaining in this city, the recordership, which rightly belongs to a local man. What right has any outsider to this office, black or white? Yet there are many with an insane idea that they ought to have it. If a Negro should be nominated and there is grave doubts that one will be, will the Democratic Senate confirm him?

The Bee is unable to see where the Negro Democratic politician gets it into his head that he should be named for a local office. Every Negro who supported the Democratic party, did it from personal and selfish motives. It was not to help the Negro race by any means. Every Negro Democrat has no doubt seen his folly, and many still have hopes of being rewarded. There is not one strong enough or draws enough weight to prevent the reduction of competent Negro clerks in the departments of the government. The uppermost thing in the minds of alleged Negro Democrats is how can he get an office or the recordership of deeds. They dare not oppose segregation in the departments, and as long as a Negro Democrat or a Negro Republican holds an office or is expecting an office, he will never oppose segregation in the departments of the government. Many of them are base apologists and there is where Negro leadership is dangerous.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS
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NO JIM CROW GO

New York "World" (D.

No President ever suffered more from the foolish indiscretions of members of his Cabinet than has Mr. Wilson. He had a further illustration of it yesterday in his unfortunate interview with a delegation of negroes who called at the White House to protest against the segregation of races in Government departments.

The bad manners of the chairman of the delegation, however deplorable, are no justification of the policy of Jim Crow government which certain members of the Cabinet have established in their departments; and, as the President well knows, insolent conduct is not confined to the members of any particular race.

The President should have foreseen this unfortunate issue when Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Burleson were carrying their color line theories into democratic government. Mr. Wilson told the committee that there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings of the negro clerks, but explained that "he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races, and not with the object of injuring the negroes." The President failed to explain, nevertheless, why no such rule had been considered necessary until Mr. Burleson and Mr. McAdoo got into the Cabinet.

For nearly half a century white clerks and negro clerks have worked side by side in the departments of Washington under Republican and under Democratic Presidents. The "World" keeps itself fairly well informed about Washington affairs, but the first it ever heard of this alleged friction to which Mr. Wilson refers was when Mr. McAdoo began his Jim Crow proceedings in the Treasury Department.

The President thinks that this is not a political question, but he is wrong. Anything that is unjust, discriminating and un-American in government is certain to be a political question. Servants of the United States Government are servants of the United States Government, regardless of race or color. For several years a negro has been Collector of Internal Revenue in New York. He never found it necessary to segregate the white employes of his department to prevent "friction," yet he would have had quite as much right to do so as Mr. McAdoo had to segregate the negro employes of the Treasury in Washington.

While the Democrats of the country have been trying to solve certain great problems of government, a few Southern members of the Cabinet have been allowed to exploit their petty local prejudices at the expense of the party's reputation for exact justice.

Whether the President thinks so or not, the segregation rule was promulgated as a deliberate discrimination against negro employes.

Worse still, it is a small, mean, petty discrimination, and Mr. Wilson ought to have set his heel upon the presumptuous Jim Crow government the moment it was established. He ought to set his heel upon it now. It is a reproach to his Administration and to the great political principles which he represents.

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SAYS WILSON PROMISED TO "CALL IT ALL RIGHT."

The Richmond Planet

Equal Rights League Thinks Crisis in Republic Is Indicated.

William Monroe Trotter, whose remarks on segregation in Government departments stirred President Wilson at a hearing in the White House last Thursday, arrived in Boston yesterday afternoon, and, afte denying anything offensive either in his speech or manner, told of the way in which the report of the hearing was given to the newspapermen.

"As we left the President," said Mr. Trotter, "I told him I was very sorry if he still considered that I had offended him. The President smiled and said: O, we'll call it all right.'

"When we came out our delegation caused in Sec. Tumulty's room as to what we should say for the newspapers. . I told the newspapermen briefly about the conference, merely describing it as a warm affair.

"I had gone outside the White House when Mr. Tumulty called me back and said. 'Mr. Trotter, you have violated every courtesy of the White House in quoting the President to the press.'

"I told Mr. Tumulty that I had done so in ignorance of the rules, and apologized. He accepted my apology. Then I asked the newspapermen not to publish what I told them, and they consented. Mr. Tumulty said he was satisfied and I left.

WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT ISSUED.

"The report of the conference was then given from the White House.. It seems very peculiar to me, after the President had told me everything was all right, that a White House statement should say that I had offended the President of the United States."

Mr. Trotter and other members of the Negro delegation were representatives of the National Independent Equal Rights League. He declared letters were awaiting him in his office from Negroes in all parts of the country, approving everything he said at the White House. He also said that other members of the delegation, whose attitude was satisfactory to the President, have fully indorsed his part in the proceedings.

"I want to say," he continued, "that neither in manner, language, tone nor in any other way was I discourteous, impertinent or insolent to President Wilson.

"My whole attitude was that of endeavoring, on the spur of the moment, to answer a piece of masterful sophistry and to refute it successfully, and feeling a great responsibility to do so, I spoke with positiveness, deliberateness and directness, looking the President full in the eye.

CRISIS IN REPUBLIC INDICATED.

"I did not quiz or catechize the President, and I did not attempt to debate with him. The difficulty did not come until the President had been permitted to declare for segregation of my race and to say that I should regard it as a benevolence and so represent it to my race.

"Although it was a trying ordeal to listen, to such a statement at length by the Chief Executive of the Nation, I had at no time any temper, much less lost my temper.

"The league considers that the President has indicated, if not brought about a crisis in this republic. It wishes all Americans to note the fact that for the first time in the country's history a President, speaking within the White House, has announced class distinction among citizens, based on ancestry, as an Administration policy."

TWO DEPARTMENTS BLAMED

Mr. Trotter said that segregation drastically introduced in the Treasury and Postoffice Departments soon after the administration came in and was therefore not due to race friction but must be due to the racial prejudices of John Skelton Williams, Sec. McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson; that the President declared if the league were ever to have another audience with him there must be another spokesman.

"I asked the President how I had offended him," said Mr. Trotter. "He answered. 'By your tone!"

"I asked in what way, and he said: 'By its background of passion!' "

Mr. Trotter declared he was thunderstruck, and appealed to the President, saying it was doing him an injustice. The President frequently interrupted him later, Mr. Trotter said, saying once. "Leave personalities out of it!" and again, "I am the one to do the interrupting!"

TO RECUR.

In last week's issue of The Bee was published a letter from Mr. Wm. Anthony Aery, in which were quoted certain passages from a letter addressed to Maj. R. R. Moton, of Hampton Institute, by President Wilson. In prefacing the quotations, Mr. Aery assures us the quotations admirably indicate the attitude of the President "toward constructive Negro work." The milk of the quotations consists in the following: "I think one of the happiest circumstances of recent times is this co-operation between the white people and the Negroes in the South in intelligent efforts to advance the economic success and comfort of the Negroes and put them in a position where they can work out their own fortunes with success and self-respect." That the President's attitude is clearly stated in the above quotation there is small reason to doubt, and to that extent we certainly agree with Mr. Aery. But as to whether the President's attitude is the correct one, or whether it comports with the actual conditions obtaining, in the main, at the South, or whether it is in harmony with the social forces calculated to produce the ultimate results he seems to desire, are questions upon which there is large room for differences of opinion. The supposition that the "economic success and comfort" of the colored people can be reasonably expected under the general policy of the South, which is being encouraged by the President and more and more rigorously applied than at any time since Emancipation, tending to discourage and repress every manifestation of aspiration for political and civil equality, becomes manifestly illogical, if not preposterous in the light of the true significance of "economic success and comfort." And what is meant by these terms when applied to the invidual or to the most approved types of social organization? Do they mean the mere acquirement of houses and lands, of hog and hominy? Fire, famine and disease may destroy one or all of these and, mayhap, leave the erstwhile possessor helpless and besotted. Do they mean hoarded money? That may be legislated into comparative nothingness or depreciated out of all proportion to the effort expended toward its accumulation, by the tyranny of proscriptive economic combinations. Of themselves, these are as nothing; as exponents and adjuncts, they may become inestimable blessings. As the exponents of manliness, intelligence, well-directed acquisitiveness, an orderly social arrangement characterized by justice, equality of rights, they mean much; and they fail in respectability and power in just proportion as they fail to express these qualities. Property, real, personal or mixed, becomes a burden and a snare when it is purchased with flunkyism, obsequiousness, and at the expense of manhood, honor, and the sacred duty of contending for untrammeled citizenship; a veritable bugbear, when it is held at the sufferance of a capricious mob and may be ruthlessly destroyed, or taxed out of existence without our consent. Much has been said of the marvelous "economic" progress made by the colored people of the South, yet we seldom hear of the signs "niggers and dogs not admitted," "for white people only," "this car for colored people," etc., to be seen in public parks, public inns and other public places almost uniformly met with throughout that region. This would seem to indicate that "economic progress" for the colored people at the South is beng interpreted by the whites as meaning that, while the former may hope to have a reasonable quantity to eat, drink and wear, they need not expect, and would be recklessly foolish to demand full and fair rights and privileges claimed and accorded by white American citizens. In other words, the white South have reluctantly consented to a modification of the old saw, attributed to colored folks, "you may have all the world, but give me Jesus," so that it may read "Yo' may hab all de worl', 'ceptin' hog and hominy, and let me keep Jesus, please." To be sure, this is a generous contribution from the "generous South, and, in the light of President Wilson's latest exemplification, slightly more than we could reasonably have expected; but we have eliminated the latter from our estimate of the South's generosity.

But the President amazes us when he expresses the opinion that the present conditions at the South will put the colored people "in a position where they can work out their own fortunes with success and self-respect." What does he mean by "their own fortunes?" If he means anything at all coherent, ne must mean that by their own efforts they must "work out their own fortunes." The President is a great student and knows that, admitting its possibility under certain conditions, the present genius and composition of our social fabric render the proposition monstrous tomfoolery; it is simply a specious way of requiring the impossible. To cut the matter short, it may be safe to assert that neither the white people nor the colored expect any such thing. If the colored man progresses in a correct manner, he will do so just as other races have progressed and are progressing—by a liberal helpfulness, an exchange of the results of experiences, an acknowledgment of equal human rights and a ready, practical recognition of civil, political and economic privileges whenever and by whomsoever the same are accurately apprehended and appreciated. In other words, to act after the manner of the Romans, as cited by Lord Bacon, would be a just and successful policy for the South: "Their manner was to grant naturalization (which they called 'jus civitatis'—the right of citizenship), and to grant it in the highest degree; that is, not only 'jus commercii (right of trading), 'jus haereditates' (right of inheritance), but also 'jus suffragii' (right of suffrage), and 'jus honorum' (right of honor), and that is not to singular persons alone, but likewise to whole families, yea to cities and sometimes to nations."

By this wise policy the Roman Empire "grew to the greatest monarchy," as Bacon says. Strange that a country which has grown to its present power and greatness largely through its policy of applying Roman ethics and jurisprudence should have overlooked this important practice! For our part, we will not be satisfied with "hog and hominy," though greatly to be sought after, toothsome and necsary, but will insist upon and be contented with nothing less than the free exercise of each and every right guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States, the palliative nostrums of the President and the prejudiced South to the contrary notwithstanding.

Negroes Had the Wrong Spokesman.

The colored delegation which called on President Wilson yesterday to protest against the separation of the races in Government offices should have been composed of Southern negroes, or at least should have had a Southern negro for spokesman. The spokesman of the delegation, W. M. Trotter, of Boston, who was offensive in his remarks to the President of the United States, has been known for a long while chiefly as an agitator, the most of whose time is given to stirring up feeling between the white and colored races so far as he is able to do so. And experience has shown that he is able to make just as much trouble in Boston as in any other city North or South.

It was only the other day that a delegation of colored men headed by Giles B. Jackson, the well known colored lawyer of this city, called on the President to invite him to attend the exposition which the colored people of the entire country will hold here next year. Giles made a most excellent presentation of the plan of the colored men, and in a manner which could not have failed to impress President Wilson, extended a warm invitation to him to visit the exposition. That Mr. Wilson was impressed was indicated by his reply. He declared he felt the deepest interest in the movement, and concluded by saying that unless something should arise to make it impossible he would visit the exposition next summer. The members of the delegation came away delighted with the manner in which the President had received them, and the President could not have failed to be impressed by the appearance and the manner of the delegation.

The negroes, North and South, who really are laboring for the betterment of their race, are so busy with this work they have no time to devote to discussion of and agitation for social equality. By the way, who ever saw a Southern negro who demanded or believed in social equality?

The negro should be protected in every right which he possesses under the law. This is the rule in every Southern State. When the exception arises it invariably provokes a protest from the press of the South. Only the other day an instance of the fairness of the courts in dealing with negroes accused of crime was illustrated in this section. A negro of Henrico county was charged with criminal assault upon a white woman. The indictment was returned by a grand jury on which there were two negroes. Feeling against the accused of course, ran high. After a prolonged trial, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. Nor is the signficance of the incident impaired by the fact that the negro was defended by white lawyers who volunteered their services and who did not receive a penny of compensation.

We believe it would prove a very difficult matter to induce that acquitted negro to express the opinion that a regulation which provides that colored employes in Government offices in Washington shall work in rooms themselves and white employes in rooms to themselves is legrading to his race.—Richmond, Va. Journal.

17 November 1914

THE NEGRO IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

This Tribune Reader Considers That He Got What He Deserved.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Those of us who like The Tribune, who have noted the great strides it has made in the last few years, are just a little hurt when we see struck what seems to us to be a false note. Such a note appears to have been struck in the editorial "Mr. Wilson, Theorist, vs. Mr. Wilson, President."

A down East Yankee by descent although a mid-Westerner by birth, I cannot be accused of prejudice against the negro. Yet my reading of the accounts of the visit of the "colored brother" from Boston to the White House leaves me with a very strong impression that he merited just the treatment that was accorded to him by the President. He made himself obnoxious and showed himself wanting in respect for the high office of the President.

As to negro segregation in the departments in Washington—this does not necessarily imply that those responsible for the move believed in the inferiority of the negro. Can it be said that because every civilized nation on earth provides separate dressing rooms for women it is the belief in all civilized nations that women are inferior to men? It merely recognized an actual difference—a difference that no amount of logic can argue away.

There are a good many things in the world that, in the opinion of many of us, ought not to be. When all's said and done, however, the fact remains that those things are. The best we can do is to recognize facts and adjust ourselves to them. I might add that there are a lot of white persons I'd like to be segregated from if such a thing were possible. A. M. ADAMS.

Brooklyn, Nov. 14, 1914.

THE NEW FREEDOM FOR THE NEGRO

The Modern Lincoln's Solution Called a Mistake.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Please hand my compliments to your artist for his splendid illustration of the "New Freedom" depicted on the editorial page of The Tribune of Saturday last. I am sure that colored Democrats will enjoy the "modern Lincoln's" (sic) way of dealing with the negro. Mr. Wilson is obsessed with the idea that he has found a solution of the problem, but I am afraid he is mistaken. This is one of the problems that cannot be settled until it is settled right, and the "Jim Crow" method of settling it is not the method by which it is to be settled.

By the way, didn't Mr. Wilson remove the negro Minister Resident and Consul General at Santo Domingo and appoint in his stead a white Southerner? If he is against contact of whites and blacks officially and socially, why did he send this white man to represent us in a negro republic? And if the appointee was opposed to social equality, why did he not refuse the job with its paltry $4,000 or $5,000 per?

Segregation is going to swamp this administration, and it will wake up after 1916 and find itself outside of the breastworks with its modern Pharaohs. SAMUEL BORWICK.

New York, Nov. 15, 1914.

Philadelphia, Pa.

TRIBUNE

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WAS THE PRESIDENT INSULTED?

Much stress has been laid that the committee from the Equal Rights League, of which William Monroe Trotter was chairman, in a recent interview with President Wilson, that the latter was insulted by Mr. Trotter. If such had been the case it is passing strange that no mention of such remarks have found its way to the daily press from the White House as to what Mr. Trotter stated to the President that might be construed as an insult. If the true facts of the case were known it would be found that Mr. Trotter and other members of this Committee simply stated to the President certain indisputable facts known to him, and at the same time reminded him of certain promises he had made to colored men prior to his election, and which he has failed to keep. Instead of this, he and the members of his cabinet have adopted a policy of segregation that is equally repugnant to all who believe in fair play and justice to all classes of American citizens. The President, finding himself unable to answer these strictures on his administration and his failure to keep the promises made, considered that he had been insulted when reminded of them. The statements made by them were so keen, so true, that it forced from him the remark, that he had never been addressed in such a manner by anyone." There is not the slightest doubt that no one was more surprised than the President, that he should be addressed in the manner that this committee addressed him, and from colored men in reminding him of promises unfulfilled, and in his pursuing a policy so unworthy of one who was the President of the Nation; that he was not the President of a class, nor of a section of the country. Mr. Wilson has an apt way when he is cornered, or when he finds his honeyed words are not accepted, and he cannot phrase words to combat the argument advanced, to abruptly close such interviews. Other delegations aside from this one, who have waited upon him in regard to their grievance, their interviews have been terminated in a similar manner.

We flatly believe that neither Mr. Trotter nor any member of that committe insulted the President. It is simply an ignis-fatuus of Mr. Wilson's imagination that colored men should express their wrongs in the terms and manner this committee did on this occasion.

Savannah, Ga.

NEWS-

NOV 14 1914

BULLDOZING TACTICS A FAILURE

The delegation of negroes that called on the President on Thursday to protest against race segregation in the departments of the government made a mistake when it selected William Trotter as its chairman. Being from Boston Trotter assumed a tone and an attitude in addressing the President that a colored man from any other part of the country wouldn't have assumed. In fact, his manner was more aggressive than any white man's would have been no matter how deeply he was interested in his mission. He told the President that the colored people in the departments were American citizens and had just as much right in the departments as white people. The President hadn't disputed either of these things. Hence there was no reason for offensively insisting upon them, or of even mentioning them. And the President was told practically that a great many negroes had voted for him and that therefore he was bound to take the side of the negroes in their effort to prevent race segregation in the departments, the intimation being that if he didn't do so he wouldn't get any of the negro vote if he were a candidate for President again.

That sort of bulldozing talk naturally angered the President. He wasn't accustomed to being talked to in that way. He told the delegation that if in future the colored people had a grievance and they wished to present it to him for redress they would meet with no success if represented by Trotter, or men like him.

He pointed out that the question they presented to him wasn't a political one at all but a human one, a fact that everyone can see. Trotter seemed to have the idea that the method to be used with the President were those which have been used in Republican conventions by negro delegates making political demands. Because many negroes had voted for the President therefore he was under political obligations to them, and Trotter dwelt on this obligation as a reason why the President should use his power to put an end to race segregation in the departments.

The President made it very clear to the delegation that he didn't care whether they voted for him or not, that he wasn't seeking the office of President and that he didn't like the idea of having the White House made the scene of a discussion about political obligations.

The delegation declared that the interview with the President was disappointing. If it was the blame rests on the delegation. It should have selected as its chairman and spokesman some one who knew how to approach the President, who had a proper respect for the presidential office and who knew better than to rest his request for redress of an alleged grievance on political obligations.

Pittsburgh Dispatch

NOV 20 1914

SEGREGATION

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

In your editorial on "Segregation the Issue" to my mind you are obviously wrong in censuring President Wilson. You surely know that the colored race must not be placed on an equality with the white. Right here in Pittsburg we have examples every day of their arrogance and ignorance. In cases where they are treated kindly and as an equal they at once intrude and place themselves on an equal footing with the very person who has been kind to them. Had they approached the President modestly and becomingly, he would have received them and listened patiently to their grievances. As it is now, they should be relegated to certain States and compelled to remain a race unto themselves. J. C.

Pittsburg, November 19.

Political — 1914
Office Holding

HOW WHITE DAILIES VIEW THE WILSON-TROTTER CASE.

The New York Age
11/19/14

The attitude of President Wilson toward the delegation of Negroes headed by Wm. Monroe Trotter of Boston, which sought to lay before the nation's head the Negro's grievance as regards segregation in the governmental service, has aroused a storm of comment from the papers of the North, of all parties and political faiths. On the other hand, the papers of the South have maintained a notable silence, most of them excluding the item fro mthe news columns and none of them making editorial comment.

The New York papers, even those which have given President Wilson's administration the most cordial and unstinted support, are condemning his treatment of the committee.

From the World.

Of especial significance is the editorial from the New York *World,* than which Mr. Wilson has had no more loyal supporter. The following is the editorial:

NO JIM-CROW GOVERNMENT.

No President ever suffered more from the foolish indiscretions of members of his Cabinet than has Mr. Wilson. He had a further illustration of it yesterday in his unfortunate interview with a delegation of Negroes who called at the White House to protest against the segregation of races in Government departments.

The bad manners of the Chairman of the delegation, however deplorable, are no justification of the policy of Jim Crow government which certain members of the Cabinet have established in their departments; and, as the President well knows, insolent conduct is not confined to the members of any particular race.

The President should have foreseen this unfortunate issue when Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Burleson were carrying their color-line theories into democratic government. Mr. Wilson told the committee that there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings of the Negro clerks, but explained that "he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races, and not with the object of injuring the Negroes." The President failed to explain, nevertheless, why no such rule had been considered necessary until Mr. Burleson and Mr. McAdoo got into the Cabinet.

For nearly half a century white clerks and Negro clerks have worked side by side in the departments of Washington under Republican and under Democratic Presidents. The World keeps itself fairly well informed about Washington affairs, but the first it ever heard of this alleged friction to which Mr. Wilson refers was when Mr. McAdoo began his Jim-Crow proceedings in the Treasury Department.

The President thinks that this is not a political question, but he is wrong. Anything that is unjust, discriminating and un-American in government is certain to be a political question. Servants of the United States Government are servants of the United States Government regardless of race or color. For several years a Negro has been Collector of Internal Revenue in New York. He never found it necessary to segregate the white employees of his department to prevent "friction"; yet he would have had quite as much right to do so as Mr. McAdoo had to segregate the Negro employees of the Treasury in Washington.

While the Democrats of the country have been trying to solve certain great problems of government a few Southern members of the Cabinet have been allowed to exploit their petty local prejudice at the expense of the party's reputation for exact justice.

Whether the President thinks so or not, the segregation rule was promulgated as a deliberate discrimination against Negro employees.

Worse still, it is a small, mean, petty discrimination, and Mr. Wilson ought to have set his heel upon this presumptuous Jim Crow government the moment it was established. He ought to set his heel upon it now. It is a reproach to his Administration and to the great political principles which he represents.

From the Evening Post.

The New York *Evening Post* is another of the staunch supporters of Mr. Wilson's administration, but its comment is as follows:

THE PRESIDENT AND SEGREGATION.

Bad manners are bound to hurt even a good cause, and the last place where disrespect is to be tolerated is the White House. If William Monroe Trotter was, as appears, insolent to Mr. Wilson yesterday, he has impaired his advocacy of the rights of the colored people and hurt them all as well. But Mr. Wilson, we feel, should make allowances, not perhaps for the hasty temper of a man whose passionate desire for justice for his race often leads him astray, but because of the genuine wrongs of which Mr. Trotter complains. It is a sad blot upon the Wilson Administration that it has tolerated, nay, drawn the color line, without real cause, save, as Mr. Trotter truthfully put it, the racial antipathies of Messrs. Burleson, John Skelton Williams, and McAdoo. For an Administration which talks about a New Freedom and boasts of having bestowed a new liberty upon business men, not only to be blind to the wrongs of full ten millions of American ctizens, but to add to them is truly discouraging. Mr. Wilson can feel keenly for the governmental wrongs of the "submerged 85 per cent," of the people of Mexico, of whom so many are Indians and of a mixed parentage, but he has yet to say a really sympathetic word about the wrongs of the millions in the South who are without voice in their own government.

* * *

If he could only be one of the submerged 10 per cent of our people in Washington for forty-eight hours he could never have palliated the wrong done, as he is reported to have yesterday, by saying that segregation was enforced for the comfort and best interests of both races, in order to overcome friction. He would knw then that it makes neither for the comfort nor for the best interests of the races, but invariably leads to added friction and creates deep and lasting unhappiness among the segregated. This problem has vexed him and caused him heartache more than once in his Administration, and it will not cease to plague him until he lays down the law that sets up equality of treatment of all employees in the Government service.

* * *

Colored and white employees had worked side by side for fifty years.

* * *

But the Wilson Administration went out of its way to create the issue it now deplores, and cannot see its way clear to admitting its mistake and reverting to the only defensible position of absolute equality in the Government service.

* * *

The situation in Washington would be restored in a twinkling to the old and absolutely satisfactory status if the highest authority were simply to lay down the law that that there was going to be a square deal for everybody in the departments without the slightest discrimination; that there can be only one class of public servants—all to be treated with courtesy, consideration, and absolute justice.

From the New York Tribune.

The New York *Tribune* is the only regular Republcan morning paper in the city. It takes occasion to make a sly dig at the *Post* and the *World,* at the same time making an apt comparison of Wilson's theory and practice. The *Tribune* said:

MR. WILSON, THEORIST, VS. MR. WILSON, PRESIDENT.

The tears which The Evening Post and The World are shedding over Mr. Wilson's characteristic treatment of the Negro race would be more convincing examples of their political independence if they had not swallowed far larger inconsistencies on the President's part. Truth to tell, the case of the Negroes, deprived of their accustomed rights through the whim of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet, is but one more excellent illustraton of the wide and deep ditch which lies between Mr. Wilson's words and his deeds

We are far from implying an intellectual dishonesty on the President's part. We think he, as much as his most adoring admirer, is utterly deceived by the fine words and neat phrases which fall from his pen "The New Freedom" pops out of his mouth, and immediately it seems to him that all business is breathing more freely, that prosperity is around the corner—and that the Negro clerks are much happier for being "segregated." "Watchful Waiting" is another illustration. Once that mouth-filler crossed the threshold of Mr. Wilson's brain, it seemed as if peace was as good as won for Mexico and that every peon already had his acres. And now look at the poor thing!

The Negroes are only a few more victims of a theorist gone astray. Some time Mr. Wilson may learn that his theories are not the sum total of all wisdom and that by listening to a critic without losing his temper he may even improve them a little. He may also learn that the finest spun theory, supported by the prettiest casuistries, is not worth very much unless it is executed in a spirit of fair play and common senes.

From the Evening Mail.

The *Evening Mail,* which is a supporter of the policies of the Progressive party, commented as follows upon the incident:

THE COLOR LINE VEXES THE PRESIDENT.

It is hard to discover, in the rather fully published reports, any sufficient reason for the President's resentment of the efforts of Mr. Trotter to persuade him to abandon the offensive policy of several Cabinet officers in drawing the color line in the Federal departments.

The subject under discussion was the violation of the customs of fifty years and the spirit of the Constitution in establishing "Jim Crow" government. If the spokesman of the Equal Rights League waxed warm in urging the cause of his race, it is not to be wondered at. That he overstepped the bounds of propriety is not shown.

That the President was vexed is all that appears in the published record. If any adequate reason for his vexation had been supplied by Mr. Trotter, it would surely have been disclosed.

That there was reason for the President's ill temper is quite true, but it was supplied by the Cabinet members who were responsible for the narrow-minded policy of segregating Negro employees from white jobholders.

The incident recalls the similar vexation shown by the President when he abruptly dismissed an equal suffrage delegation on June 30 on the ground that he could not "submit to cross-examination."

When a man is right, he usually will listen patiently to the other side; when he knows he is wrong, he is very likely to fly off the handle.

From the Globe.

The New York *Globe and Commercial Advertiser,* which supported the Progressive policies, made the following comment:

JIM CROWISM AT WASHINGTON.

The manners of the chairman of the delegation of Negroes who called at the White House to protest against Jim-Crowism in the Washington departments may not have been all they should have been. But some heat and freedom of expression are to be conceded to members of a race denied their rights under the Constitution and the laws as they behold a new discrimination in process of establishment. The President could have well afforded to pardon the affront to his dignity when he heard the Negro spokesman say that two years ago many of his people saw in him another Abraham Lincoln and that such had been profoundly disappointed by the countenance that he had given to the segregation orders of Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster-General Burleson.

The President's clear and logical mind, a mind capable of cutting through minor issues to the main one, must be dissatisfied with the explanation that the segregation is to reduce "friction." He knows, although this factor is doubtless present to the authors of the order, that the chief thing behind it is race prejudice. For fifty years men of different color have worked together in harmony. No one has declined public employment because of the presence of Negro employees. The order represents a concession to a spirit of injustice whose growth bodes no good to the future peace of this country.

The President has been deemed a national man—a man free from local prejudice which it has been the business of the politicians of some States to keep alive. Yet he is the first President, contrary to the principles of equality and justice that he has preached with so much energy and power, to countenance Jim-Crowism in the conduct of the National Government. During the recent campaign the President wrote a letter in which he justly questioned the Americanism of any voter who permitted himself to be swayed by religious prejudices when marking his ballot. Race prejudice is meaner and more dangerous than religious prejudice.

The President, a man of Southern birth and broad principles, should lose no time in ordering the rescinding of the McAdoo and Burleson orders. The race-hatred fomenters will accept from him action they would blindly oppose if it came from a President of Northern birth. He has a chance, just as the Negro orator declared, to be a second Abraham Lincoln by starting and leading a movement that will emancipate the race from disabilities under which it

now labors, even as it was emancipated fifty years ago from involuntary servitude. The first and greatest of progressive principles is equality before the law.

From the Boston Traveler.

RACE SEGREGATION.

President Jefferson was one day riding with his grandson when they met a slave who took off his hat and bowed. The President returned the salutation by raising his hat, but the grandson ignored the civility of the Ne "Thomas," said the grandfather, "do you mit a slave to be more of a gentleman yourself?"

It is inconceivable, of course, that Pres Wilson should have "turned down" a N delegation's protest against segregation—a test in which was embodied a principle as b as human liberty—because their spokesman ed "tact" in presenting their case. B same token one might ignore a drowning cry for help on the ground that it wa uttered in a pleasant, persuasive tone of

It is quite obvious, from many thing have happened during his administratio President Wilson expects the Negroes on patiently enduring many "discrimin inflicted by the whites which the white: not suffer for a moment at the hands Negroes. Thus does "the superior race its superiority.

Perhaps the language of the spokes: not tactful. Perhaps the President pleasant words and promises regard and equitable treatment proved a bit when contrasted with conditions as t and as the President knows they ha for years.

Perhaps President Wilson would if all the rest of the country is dis against the Negro it must be right the federal offices; and if it is r federal offices, why, of course, it all right in any part of the count

From the Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.

THE COLORED MEN'S PROTEST.

The chairman of the delegation which presented to the President a protest against the segregation of white and colored employes in the Government departments may not have been altogether tactful, but it was a very proper protest to make, and did not call for the irritation shown by Mr. Wilson.

The President was not candid when he told the delegation that "he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races, and not with the object of injuring the Negroes." If he had been told this he knew it was not true. It is explicitly denied by the fact that for almost as many years as Mr. Wilson has lived white employes and colored employes have worked together in the departments without friction and without segregation.

This was so not only under Republican Presidents, but it was so during the two terms that Grover Cleveland was in office. It was not until Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson introduced into their departments their narrow race prejudices that segregation was thought of, and we doubt if any Northern Democrat would have acted as these officials have, thereby causing the President serious embarrassment, if not putting him in a positively humiliating position.

As the New York World, the leading Democratic newspaper of the country, says, "It is a small, mean, petty discrimination, and Mr. Wilson ought to have put his heel upon it." But Woodrow Wilson is not Grover Cleveland.

From the Press, Philadelphia.

DID THE PRESIDENT LOSE HIS HEAD?

It looks as though the result of the last election has got on the President's nerve and made him unreasonably irritable. In no other way can we account for the extreme sensitiveness and quick resentment which he exhibited while W. M. Trotter, of Boston, as chairman of a delegation of colored men undertook to show him that colored employes were unfairly discriminated against and segregated in some of the executive departments.

There is nothing in Mr. Trotter's remarks as reported which disclose any ground for the President's resentment. Possibly the speaker's manner may have been too earnest, positive and aggressive to suit the President. He turned on him as he once before turned on the woman suffrage delegation whose assertions and arguments were not to his taste and drove the President into making the absurd statement that he was not at liberty to approve woman suffrage because it had no place in the National Democratic platform. He told Trotter that the colored people were segregated in the departments to avoid friction. But there was no friction until Mr. McAdoo and Mr Burleson got into the Cabinet and began to enforce in their departments the principle of the Jim Crow law.

The segregation practiced is wrong in principle because it is disagreeable and unfair to one class of public employes who have a right to be treated by their Government without discrimination. The race affected had a right to be heard in their own behalf and showed a proper spirit in going directly to the President with their grievance. We fear that the President has lost his head. He is certainly not so happy in these extempore statements, made under the irritation that so easily besets him as in his more studied deliverances which compel the admiration even of his political opponents and often skillfully covered up the fallacies of his reasoning character of the policy he is commending .

From the Evening Bulletin, Phila.

THE PRESIDENT IS OVER-SENSITIVE.

Offence may be given in tone and manner of address quite as much as in the spoken word, and President Wilson may have been given cause for resentment in the protest of a delegation of Negroes at the Executive Offices yesterday through some incident which is not recounted in the printed reports of the occasion. But in nothing that the spokesman of the delegation is reported to have said is there any justification for the indignant rebuke which is credited to the President, and in his own words there seems to be a confession of a psychological condition of worriment and strain which is unfortunate and to be regretted.

Regardless of the question of segregation or any other phase of the race problem—matters which are not settled in any community, which are always subject to discussion and which wise men seek to ameliorate rather than aggravate—the Negro delegates were quite within their right in seeking audience with the President to protest against what they considered discrimination in the public service. It is true that conditions have changed in the Departmental organization since the advent of this Administration. Had the President been wise he would have checked the zeal of his Southern department and bureau heads long ago and counselled them to follow the path of least resistance and let the modus vivendi, which was one of inoffensive segregation, stand.

However that may be, this delegation was within its rights in making its protest. If political conditions and consequences were introduced into the plea or argument, it was not "blackmail," as the President indignantly termed it, more than was the threat of Representative Henry in his demand for cotton legislation, the demand of labor and its responsive sop in the Clayton bill, or many another dicker in the routine of the Presidential life.

Impossible To Speak The Truth.

(Chicago, Ill., Defender.)

The Richmond Planet

Since the Advent of Woodrow Wilson as President forced segregation of the Negro government employes has been the rule. In most cases this has worked hardship on the colored employes, the majority of whom are educated and intelligent, and from time to time delegations waited on the heads of the departments protesting against it. They got such little satisfaction, however, that after some difficulty a delegation headed by W. Monroe Trotter secured an audience with the President to present their case. According to reports the latter appears to have received the delegation with covet sneers and attempted to make it appear to the newspaper reporters that the delegation "sassed and attempted to blackmail him." We leave to an unbiased public whether the President was justified or not in his position.

Let us analyze the situation. Mr. Trotter represented the only group of American citizens that this government has allowed to be treated as the Negroes are. He told the President that he wanted him to know how the Negroes felt. Now in order that a speaker be understood, he usually excites just that degree of emotion proper to his words and which he feels in connection with them at the time of speaking; the effect depends upon the previous state of will in his individual hearer. Mr. Trotter had a just cause, his race had been outraged and humiliated. The president was denying him justice, simple justice. He knew he was right, and the President knew he was wrong—yet he was the President, possessed of a strong but sensitive soul that demanded even truth be presented to him by all the arts prudence and wisdom of man, they would win their way to his heart. Alas, for the great cause for which the delegation had come, men whose hearts and heads were full to overflowing can scarcely speak but that they seem like mad men. Under such conditions with the best oratory, the ablest argument, it is still almost impossible for even a wise man to speak from his heart the truth as he feels it without presenting it in so individual a manner as to offend. It is, to a certain extent, his duty to do so; scandal is not in the honest speaker, but in the uncharitable hearer. Truth as it is personally felt by another is, however, the very thing that a party man needs to tolerate with cheerfulness, for unless he can so bear it and even enjoy it he can never be converted from the popery of self opinion, prejudice and partisanship to the catholicity of christendom. We would suggest that the President remember the higher law, "Do unto others, etc." and reaffirm to a waiting anxious public his allegiance to a Constitution he has sworn to support.

Segregation Is Wrong.

(St. Paul, Minn. Appeal.)

The President may be correct in stating that there is no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings given to colored people, but that does not help matters. It is the FACT of segregation which is wrong.

It is un-American to draw any line of demarcation between American citizens. The white and colored government employes worked together without friction prior to the Wilson Administration and it should be remembered that work in the Department is not a social function.

There can be no "complete independence" of any one class in this country; such an idea is repugnant to the ideals of a democracy.

The President seems disposed to speak patronizingly of the colored people, but in that he is wrong—neither special privileges nor assistance are desired—only justice.

The President said the question is not political, but human. In that case it ought to be settled in a human manner and on a Christian basis.

The segregation of government employes is an insult to the colored people. It is un-christian and un-American and it ought not be countenanced in a republic.

Thinks Trotter Will Stray.

(Omaha, Neb. Enterprise.)

Wm. Monroe Trotter, Editor of the Boston Guardian, has again interviewed the president. Something more than two years ago he interviewed Mr. Wilson. At that time he was fond of him. He urged the colored voters to cast their ballots for him, and some of them did. At the last interiew Mr. Trotter seems to have offended the "South in the Saddle," and Mr. Wilson spoke sharply to his caller because of it. And now Trotter is urging the colored voters to turn from Wilson to somebody, anybody, so long as they turn from Wilson. Trotter, you know, is a Democratic son a democratic father, and it is hard for the son to stray from the path which was trod for many years by the father. Henceforth Trotter will stray.

The Wrong Man In Front.

(Pulaska, Fla. Gem City Bulletin.)

The Negro race has suffered some long and trying experience because of having had the wrong man in front to present our cause as it should be. The delegation that visited the white house last week and proved themseles repulsive just because the man at the head forgot and thought himself in a Negro political meeting rather than in an audience with the President of the United States is conclusive evidence of our contention.

Just what course our Mr. William Monroe Trotter will take next we dare not conjecture, but from past knowledge we are certain that he is not a good loser and is sure to come back with some sensational stunt and of course there will be other f——s with him. Every Negro who has read the Boston Guardian, a paper of which Mr. Trotter is Editor, has doubtless noted his radicalism and has felt him an unsafe leader of the race as a whole; and that his air and mode of address and expression aroused the contempt of our modest and even tempered President is not at all surprising to us. At last he has come into individual fame which seemed to have been the goal of his ambition. So far as accomplishments in any of his racial attempts they are wanting. We fail to see him to any advantage only when he is trying to destroy the effectiveness of those who are trying to do things. No one doubts Mr. Trotter's ability. His capabilities and powers are of such magnitude as to make him a conspicuous type of the manner in which ability, superb fitness and qualification may be brought to naught.

Rochester, N.Y. Demo. Chronicle

NOV 18 1914

Color Line at Capital.

Colored persons have been employed in the various departments at Washington ever since the war. Southern members of Congress, while the Republicans were still in power, used to complain that it was an insult to compel whites to work under the same roof with them. When the Democrats came into power and men of Southern birth and prejudices found themselves in the majority in the Cabinet, discrimination against the negroes began at once. Secretary McAdoo, a native of Georgia, and Postmaster-General Burleson, a native of Texas, at once put "segregation" orders in force. The only surprising thing about the situation is that leaders of the negroes did not foresee it from the first. One of them claims now that he had certain promises from President Wilson when a candidate, but it ought to have been obvious to him that a man born and reared in the South, and certain to fill his Cabinet with Southern men, never could be depended on to treat negro clerks as they had been treated under Republican administrations.

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Chicago Tribune

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WILSON AND THE NEGROES.

President Wilson would have spared himself the annoyance of a loss of equanimity if he had refused to hear the delegation which wished to protest against the segregation of negro employés of the government in Washington. He easily could have replied to the request for an audience that the matter was one of department and bureau administration in which he did not intend to interfere. Then the department heads would have had to do the stuttering and it would have been less important.

By giving his opinions officially, even if not publicly, Mr. Wilson put the head of the government in the position of denying the principles of the government and his situation was awkward and not pleasant.

The negro question in the north of the United States generally is answered by a compromise between prejudice and an idealistic conception of pure right. In the south it is answered in any practical fashion that may be adopted by the whites. In both sections the situation is happiest when it is unvexed.

Abstractly considered it is an impossible situation, but it has a knack of finding adjustments. Whites and blacks manage to get along together in spite of every reason why they should not get along. Sometimes it almost seems that deferring a definite plan of adjustment is only deferring and magnifying the ultimate evil, but experience reveals that the question, unagitated, has a way of working itself out.

President Wilson came very nearly establishing a national program of treatment to be given the negro when he defended segregation. If that step is to be taken it certainly is a serious one and Mr. Wilson would be in better position if he were representing national rather than sectional sentiments.

It may be admitted that segregation satisfies the prejudices and meets the practical ideas of a great majority of whites, north and south. The difficulty is that it does not meet the approval of at least the northern conscience. The ideal of equality in citizenship persists as one of the cherished ideals of American citizens and when a citizen, at least a northerner, finds that it has become inconvenient to defend or accept that ideal he becomes restless.

Therefore theoretically he is always granting the negro full rights and practically he always is denying them. And he is much happier when the question is not raised at all, when whites and blacks adjust themselves to each other by tolerance and reserve, by consideration of undoubted prejudices, by the simple process of slipping along somehow.

In a fashion the question is more aggravated in the north than in the south. In the south the rule of white dominance is established and maintained without question. The north accepts the south's judgment as to its own necessities. In the north there is at least a theoretical concession that the negro is fully established in all political and social rights. In the latter respect this is a fiction, although our laws maintain it true and the courts are supposed to enforce the law.

We do not have much trouble in compromising and, in the hope that the question has inherent in it its own solution, we are best satisfied when the situation is not irritated. Mr. Wilson did irritate it and to no purpose. He ought to have known that the nation does not know what to do and that he as the head of the nation had no authority to declare any principles or announce any programs.

We are not ready to concede that any body of citizenship has less standing under the law than any other. It is true, but to admit it officially is offensive. Mr. Wilson could have avoided the interview and that was the only sensible thing he could have done. If the south wishes to make any such issue as this it will find that the north, where prejudice is violent, is nevertheless restless when as a part of the nation it is asked to declare that the main principle of the nation is a piece of hypocrisy and does not apply where it is inconvenient.

Some things make us sick; among them the position of The Louisville Courier-Journal that President Wilson ought to revoke the segregation orders in the executive departments of the government in Washington.

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New York Globe

NOV 9 1914

JIM-CROWISM AT WASHINGTON.

The manners of the chairman of the delegation of Negroes who called at the White House to protest against Jim-Crowism in the Washington departments may not have been all they should have been. But some heat and freedom of expression are to be conceded to members of a race denied their rights under the Constitution and the laws as they behold a new discrimination in process of establishment. The President could have well afforded to pardon the affront to his dignity when he heard the Negro spokesman say that two years ago many of his people saw in him another Abraham Lincoln and that such had been profoundly disappointed by the countenance that he had given to the segregation orders of Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster-General Burleson.

The President's clear and logical mind, a mind capable of cutting through minor issues to the main one, must be dissatisfied with the explanation that the segregation is to reduce "friction." He knows, although this factor is doubtless present to the authors of the order, that the chief thing behind it is race prejudice. For fifty years men of different color have worked together in harmony. No one has declined public employment because of the presence of Negro employees. The order represents a concession to a spirit of injustice whose growth bodes no good to the future peace of this country.

The President has been deemed a national man—a man free from local prejudice which it has been the business of the politicians of some states to keep alive. Yet he is the first president, contrary to the principles of equality and justice that he has preached with so much energy and power, to countenance Jim-Crowism in the conduct of the national government. During the recent campaign the President wrote a letter in which he justly questioned the Americanism of any voter who permitted himself to be swayed by religious prejudices when marking his ballot. Race prejudice is meaner and more dangerous than religious prejudice.

The President, a man of southern birth and broad principles, should lose no time in ordering the rescinding of the McAdoo and Burleson orders. The race-hatred fomenters will accept from him action they would blindly oppose if it came from a president of northern birth. He has a chance, just as the Negro orator declared, to be a second Abraham Lincoln by starting and leading a movement that will emancipate the race from disabilities under which it now labors, even as it was emancipated fifty years ago from involuntary servitude. The first and greatest of progressive principles is equality before the law.

A COWARDLY UTTERANCE

The following clipping from the Kansas City Post purports to be an interview given by one J. Silas Harris. We do not know Mr. Harris personally or whether he made the statements attributed to him, but if he did the colored people of Kansas City ought to mete out to him the treatment which such a cowardly and pusillanimous action deserves:

Just before the election of November 3 a circular was mailed all candidates to both branches of Congress by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a Negro organization, asking where each candidate stood on the following:

Abrogation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

Segregation in the federal service.

Segregation in the District of Columbia.

Anti-intermarriage laws.

Lynching.

Reduction of representation in the states that disfranchise the Negro.

J. Silas Harris, president of the Negro National Educational Congress, has given *The Post* a statement concerning the questions and measures, in which he says:

"The cost of printing, mailing and distribution of such a circular must have been considerable—far more than the issues it sought to inject merited or the financial condition of its promoters warranted. There is really no necessity for such an organization, since it increases rather than diminishes the feeling between the two races.

"The final acceptance or rejection of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments is a matter that rests almost entirely with the Negro himself. He can so live as to make their annulment impossible or their abrogation imperative.

"The question of segregation in the federal service and in the District of Columbia is of trivial importance, and the enactment of one or both into laws would in no wise hinder the progress of the race.

"Jim Crow cars in the District of Columbia are no worse than Jim Crow cars in Texas, the Washington Negro being no better than his kinsman in the Lone Star State.

"The most contemptible of all of the questions propounded is that which pertains to the anti-intermarriage laws; only the Negro who is endeavoring to get away from his race opposes the passage of such a law. The principal contenders against such legislation are to be found among the Negro schoolteachers, many of whom are colored only to the extent of drawing salary for misinstructing the Negro youth, and who are, in the main, responsible for the restless condition of the race.

"All law-abiding citizens are unreservedly opposed to lynching, but the causes which lead thereto must be eliminated before lynching will become a thing of the past.

"The reduction of representation in those states in which the Negro is disfranchised needs no argument. If the Negro will prove himself worthy of those rights that he now has, he will soon have but little cause to complain of a denial of those rights to which he feels himself entitled."

Washington Herald

NOV 16 1914

NEGROES JEER WILSON'S NAME

W. M. Trotter Causes Riotous Scene, Describing White House Interview.

DENOUNCE SEGREGATION

Speaker at Mass Meeting Says He Hoped President's View Is Not Due to His Southern Birth.

Cheers for speakers, jeers for the President, and murmurs of discontent and agitation were loud and insistent yesterday when negroes of Washington met at Second Baptist Church to hear W. M. Trotter's version of his interview at the White House last week—at which he was

charged with insolence—and to protest against segregation in government departments.

Trotter was the principal speaker. In gesture, tone, word, and manner he aroused his audience, which crowded the church, to cries against segregation and cat-calls when the President was mentioned.

Denies He Was Insulting.

In opening, Trotter looked impressively down at reporters who had been placed in the front row, and watched while they wrote down:

"I emphatically deny that in language, manner, tone in any respect or to the slightest degree I was impudent, insolent or insulting to the President."

The visit to the White House by Trotter and his delegation, by the way, was to ask the President to end, by executive order, the segregation of races in the Postoffice and Treasury Departments. This, it was claimed, the President promised not to countenance when he was a candidate for President.

"We carried out our mission," said Trotter. "The main issue for us was to force from the President, after two years' effort, an expression of his views." "The President," Trotter said, "declared in favor of race segregation as beneficial to both whites and negroes."

Cries Against President.

Trotter had been cheered for five minutes when he took the platform to begin his address. The early part of his speech was interspersed with cries for Trotter and against the President.

"Put him out," was the cry of the negroes when Trotter mentioned the President during a part of his introduction. Laughter and hooting were indulged in freely by the audience, and the hall was seldom without subdued —in some cases—cries from Trotter's aroused auditors.

Trotter looked out, eventually, and said:

"Don't show any disrespect for the office of President; I respect the office."

Trotter, with a wealth of gesture and insinuation, "hoped that the view of the President is not due to his Southern birth." He was confident, he said, that the Governor of Massachusetts would not have deemed him insolent.

The President, Trotter said, told him that he had not heard such insolence from any other citizen. Although he denied being insolent, Trotter said he was sure that no other citizen had been doomed to the "limbo of inferiority of status."

Segregation Is Denounced.

A resolution adopted protesting against segregation was given the form of a statement to the American people. It contained this sentence:

"We believe that this nation is passing through a physical and spiritual crisis, and that the issues of life and death will be decided ultimately when the people of the nation shall be called upon in the usual way to pronounce judgment for or against the responsible government at Washington in its unrightous policy of discriminating against the citizenship of the country on account of race and color; a policy of discrimination that can, and will be, if adopted, extended indefinitely to the 101 race groups that compose the national population."

Thomas Walkins, chairman of the District branch of the Equal Rights League, which Trotter represents, presided. Other speakers were Maurice W. Spencer, Judge E. M. Hewlett, Rev. W. Johnson, pastor of the church, F. Morris Murray, T. Thomas Fortune, editor of the Washington Sun, and Arnold Scott.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

RAISE SEGREGATION ISSUE

POLITICIANS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN UP TROTTER CASE.

White House Officials Decline to Say What Occurred at Meeting of President and Negro Editor — What Has Been Done in Departments in Separating the Races.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, November 13.—William Monroe Trotter, the negro editor, of Boston, whose remarks to President Wilson on the question of race segregation in the executive departments of the Government, during the course of an interview yesterday, debars him from further appearances at the White House, has brought the segregation issue squarely to a head, in the opinion of well-informed persons in Washington. While the President declined specifically to treat the issue from a political point of view, it was evident to-day that the opponents of the Administration intend to make a political issue out of the incident, notwithstanding the fact that no one could be found to defend the methods employed by Mr. Trotter in stating his case to the President yesterday.

White House officials to-day remained firm in their determination not to make public any portion of the interview between the President and the committee of the National Independent Equal Rights League, of which Trotter was the head.

Ever since the Wilson Administration came into office the leaders of the colored race have complained of discriminations in various executive departments of the Government. The separation of the races in various offices was, in fact, undertaken in some instances before arrangements could be made to prevent some inconveniences in working conditions.

President Wilson took this matter in hand more than a year ago, and the statement is now vouched for officially in all the departments, according to the information received by the President, that there are no further discriminations anywhere. The issue at the present time, according to officials of the Administration is squarely one of segregation *per se*.

IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Whatever of race segregation has been attempted at Washington has been wholly the action of individual executives. A limited form of segregation has been in vogue in the Post Office Department, and also in the Treasury Department. In the latter Department, John Skelton Williams, the present Controller, a Virginian, is known to hold pronounced views on the subject, and it is doing him no injustice to say that these views were undoubtedly in mind when separate toilet facilities were provided for the colored employees in the Department, and when separate tables were set aside for the colored employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In none of the Departments presided over by Northern men, so far as known, has segregation been attempted even in a mild form.

The truth of the situation, as it affects the President, seems to be that while he has had nothing to do officially or otherwise with the issuance of any order relative to segregation, he has deemed it good administration to permit his Cabinet officers to readjust their working forces as they pleased. The segregation line, as drawn, seems to have a sectional aspect, but the fact remains that in no instance, so far as known, has there been any intent, in applying it, to discriminate between the races as to working conditions.

Personally, President Wilson has treated the negro clerks well. At the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, he recently promoted Richard Green, a negro messenger of long and faithful service, to a clerkship, and at the suggestion of Secretary Bryan he similarly promoted Edward Savoy, the Secretary's personal messenger. Both of these promotions required Executive orders.

TROTTER "SPOILED HIS CASE."

He also nominated a negro to be Registrar of the Treasury, but the nomination stirred up so much hostility among the Southern Senators that the candidate withdrew, and an Indian, Gabe E. Parker, finally was appointed and confirmed. While the White House is somewhat disturbed over the incident, there is no reason to believe that the President will take any action as a result of the protest except to investigate allegations of individual discrimination. In fact, the President told Trotter yesterday that he had "spoiled his case."

Trotter always has been a representative of an element in his race which has sharply criticised much that has been done in the interest of the colored people by such leaders as Booker T. Washington, whose programme of industrial education for the negro as a solution of the race problem has never had his unqualified support. He has been an equal rights advocate and has fought stubbornly against even the slightest discrimination against his people because of their color.

To-day the White House made public a letter from Wade H. Carter, a negro employee of the Land Office at Oakland, Cal., who wrote:

"We wish to state that it is the opinion of a large number of colored Government employees with whom we have discussed the question that the colored men and women have fared equally well, if not better, under your Administration as they have under any previous one. We have been in the service only a short time and found conditions better than we supposed. We do not think that Mr. Trotter and his organization represent the most thoughtful members of his race."

NEW YORK WORLD

22 November 1914

"NO JIM-CROW GOVERNMENT."

Southern Opinion on the Subject.

To the Editor of The World:

I have just read your editorial "No Jim-Crow Government." The World being, in my opinion, our greatest newspaper, its fearless views as expressed upon any subject are always interesting, even when it concerns itself with only one great subject upon which it is least informed. That our country indeed has a race problem none but the blindest can deny. That it is, however, being worked out with more justice and less friction than any similar question which has confronted any nation at any time, all history will easily prove. None ought to make the handling harder.

The South candidly demands social separation for the races in its own affairs, and in all affairs in which it is measurably concerned. The North does also, but with less candor. Never is your fashionable hotel so crowded as when the negro would seek admission. You state that segregation works deliberate discrimination. Why so? If the negro considers himself the social equal of the white man how can separation hurt him? If the negro himself believed in his "equality" he would be the last to seek to force himself upon any found unwilling. No other race on earth does.

The Southern people are particular to give to the negro much more than all of his rights, but they do not consider social contamination one of them, nor even do they so consider political pretensions as sought by him solely as a means to this end. You speak of there never having been "friction" heretofore in the Government service where the negroes and whites worked "side by side." You are no doubt perfectly honest in this opinion, but you just don't know. Social equality, or any pretext by which it can be claimed or thought, is friction per se.

The Southern people think more of the negro and treat him kinder than do any people on earth. The negro best of all, knows this to be true. He takes few chances with those who would have us love him more. It is not arrogance in the Southern people to think that they, better than others understand their own problem—a problem, in fact, which contact alone can teach and in which errors are easy and dangerous to all. You say that this is a political question. We used to think it was partly so, but as a political pretext it would seem that it has about played out.

W. F. JENKINS.

Eatonton, Ga., Nov. 14.

"Unfair and Unjust."

To the Editor of The World:

I wish to thank you for the splendid editorial "No Jim-Crow Government," appearing in The World of Nov. 13.

The segregation of the colored and white clerks in the Government service at Washington to avoid friction is purely a subterfuge for the display of race prejudice on the part of certain of President Wilson's Cabinet officers.

The situation seems especially unfair and unjust in view of the fact that it is in the service of the American Government itself that the discrimination is made simply on account of race and color.

MAYBELLE M'ADOO.

[illegible] November 1914

OLD FREEDOM SET AT NAUGHT.

When the negro delegation protested to the President against segregation, he made the excuse that it was enforced for the comfort and best interests of both races in order to overcome friction. When Mr. Trotter renewed the protest with some passion and warned the President that segregation would cause the blacks to vote the Republican ticket, Mr. Wilson called this warning "political blackmail," and, professing to feel insulted, abruptly ended the interview.

The reason given for segregation is nothing but an excuse of the hollowest kind, which ignores notorious facts. Black and white employes had worked side by side in Government offices for fifty years without serious complaint. They did so through the two terms of Mr. Wilson's Democratic predecessor, Mr. Cleveland, who appointed some negroes to office, including Mr. Trotter's father. If any friction existed, it was created by the white race alone through hereditary prejudice, and the race which created the friction, not the one against which it was created, should suffer through its existence. There was valid ground for the protest, for segregation is an outcropping of the same sentiment which causes denial of negro rights in the South. Mr. Wilson's hot resentment at Mr. Trotter's outburst of indignation and his entire demeanor arouse suspicion that he shares this prejudice and regards negroes as inferior politically as well as socially. His campaign promise of absolute fair dealing to negroes was a bid for their votes. He cannot therefore justly complain if they threaten to vote against him when that promise is broken.

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ing conditions, but in this particular instance we are firmly convinced that Trotter and his committee is more sinned against than sinning.

The Last Of The Bourbons.

(Baltimore, Md. Afro-American.)

Mr. Wilson is a good man. He is a sincere man, and really believes that he is a friend of the colored race. There is nothing to be gained by denying either the motive or the sincerity of the President of the United States. We always have a suspicion of any man who impugns the motives of another. We allow all good motives to the President. But we are concerned with his policies, and not with the motive behind such policies. Plainly, then, the one word "segregation" expresses his policy towards the Negro. The beautiful thing about it is, he makes it so clear that even the most ardent and devoted Negro Democrat can not fail to thoroughly understand.

In this one act and attitude of the President do we see the doom and banishment of the last of the Bourbon. The successor of Mr. Wilson will be a man who is thoroughly anti-Democratic. It makes no difference whether he be a Progressive, Republican, Socialist or anything else—it is written on the wall that he will not be a Democrat.

A Well Meaning Man.

(Indianapolis, Ind. Freeman.)

Wm. Monroe Trotter is thought to be a well meaning man. He has appeared honest and earnest so far. He has been faithful in fighting for the enlargement of Negro liberties. However, we will not get away from the fact that he has been of the temperament of which President Wilson complained He is right in what he hopes to bring about, but at times he has excess zeal, and which does the race no good. Mr. Trotter can not win this fight alone. We are all interested and helping. Mr. Wilson is our President. We may speak of him, practically, as we choose at long range, but at short range we must learn to put the muzzle on. As to the subject of segregation, it ought to go. It is such a glaring wrong that it cannot stay. Government by prejudice will not endure.

Did Trotter Harm or Help?

having been "smoked out" by William Monroe Trotter his attitude is now clearly understood. He regards the question as a social one and refuses to discuss it as a political one. To this attitude on the part of the president of the United States William Monroe Trotter demurred. He told the President that the colored people objected to the government undertaking to interpret this treatment of them in the way of sympathy and help and charity for the benefit of dependent wards. That the colored American is a full fledged absolutely equal citizen under the law. That segregation in itself is an injury and a denial of the equality of citizenship. That it is unfair to separate the Afro-American when there is no similar separation of the Samitic, Teutonic, Latin, Celtic or Salvic government employees. He told the President that white and colored employees had been working together in peace and harmony for fifty years and that it is contrary to the facts to say that segregation was instituted because of racial friction.

This frank and bold statement o the case by Mr. Trotter offended the President. He refused to discuss the matter further with his audience.

Mr. Wilson is the leader of his party. He stands for the segregation of the Negro. His party stands for the same. The psychology of segregation is that it aims to brand as inferior beings the race upon whom it is practiced. It cannot be practiced without injury and discrimination. It does not prevent racial friction, but creases it by encouraging racial hatred. It is a legalized badge of inferiority and was not contemplated in the fundamental principles of the American government. It is contrary to the spirit and letter of the constitution. Its trend is toward the economic elimination of the Negro.

William Monroe Trotter is the victim of an unfortunate episode, but back of his aggressive fight for human rights is the great American spirit of justice and fair play.

What Editor Fortune Says.

(Washington D. C., Sun)

The stormy interview between President Wilson and a delegation of the Independent Equal Rights League, at the White House, Thursday of last week, not only stirred up the country from ocean to ocean, because of the decided stand the President took as to the color line in the public service, but has worked infinite harm to the Democratic party and the Afro-American people, being unjust to both interests, as the New York World so pointedly says in the editorial we quote on another page of The Sun today and as many other influential newspapers in all parts of the country have said, and are still saying.

As Mr. Trotter stated it at the massmeeting Sunday afternoon, it is worth a great deal to have President Wilson state his position on the relations of the race in the public service, after many efforts covering the past two years. It was also worth while to have Mr. Trotter show that the President's position now and the position he stated would be his before the election are radically not the same.

We do not believe the great mass of voters of the country will endorse President Wilson and the Democratic party in the policy they have set their seal upon of separation of the races in the public service. It is expecting too much of us to expect so little of the great mass of voters of the country. It was hoped that the President would have placed the Democratic party of the nation abreast of the new order of things, as President Cleveland tried to do it, and there will be general regret that he has elected rather to side with the narrow prejudices of the Southern Democracy rather than with the broader and more generous sentiment of the nation at large.

It is a bad sign for the nation when its responsible Administration turns its face to the past upon a vital question in American politics it cost millions of dollars and human lives to settle instead of to the future. It is a bad sign. It could have been settled right in one way to lay the ghost of the past, but the President did not see it in that light; he prefered to open the old sores and to reopen political issues which should have been regarded as settled by the supreme power in the nation when it adopted the War amendments to the Constitution.

Rough On President Wilson.

(St. Luke Herald.)

The visit of a delegation of Negro men headed by Monroe Trotter of Boston, editor of the Guardian, to the White House last week has been discussed pretty thoroughly throughout the country. It seems that the delegation, represented the Equal Rights League, and it called upon the President to place certain data in his hand and protest against the segregation of Negro employees in the several departments in Washington. Editor Trotter was spokesman.

One of the most lamentable sights, causing pity and sorrow, is when a small person attempts to fill a large place. Occasionally this occurs, and whenever and wherever it occurs a sad spectacle is witnessed. There is a marked difference between, Prof. Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University and Woodrow Wilson Governor of New Jersey. There is a still greater difference between Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey, aspiring to be President of the United States, and President Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States and actual occupant of the White House.

LAPSE OF MEMORY.

When the same Wm. Monroe Trotter and a few of his associates who supported Wilson, called upon the Governor in 1912 at Trenton, they were received with open arms and the glad, grasping hand so fraternally extended. Promises, many promises, sweet promises, made to the ear, but to be groken to the heart, were eagerly made, not alone with the tongue,

The Amsterdam News does not know whether or not Trotter said any thing sufficient in itself to arouse the indignation of the President, other than his protest against segregation in the Federal service. We recognize, however, the almost utter impossibility of dwelling on the injustices done this race by the present Administration without a "background of passion." If our advocates make it merely a "background of passion," tis well. At Runnymede, seven centuries ago, when King John was forced by his nobles to sign the great foundation of English liberties —the Magna Charter—the business in hand was contracted to a flashing background of swords. Later, when the First Charles was beheaded as another evidence of the innate British objection to tyrants and injustice, there was also present a background of swords. Even today in Europe the background of swords is still in use as the most potent argumentation for the rights and liberties of the people. But here in America, this is the colored race dealing with the great, self-made and self-appointed "superior" Causcasian race. Approaching the exalted author of "The New Freedom," then, in quest of justice, it is not meet that we go simply as men demanding our manhood rights; it is not enough that we are citizens, self-respecting and self-supporting; that we have toiled and have fought for our country; that our blood is on the altar of its every war. Nay, 'tis not enough. We must approach the "throne" with strangers for our advocates. A colored man cannot speak his mind, cannot frankly argue the cause of the oppressed without offense to a President from Dixie.

Press despatches report the President as telling Trotter he had "spoiled his case." Of course! Certainly! What anyone could have foreseen would have been the answer of Woodrow Wilson to a colored man telling him a few unpleasant truths, such, for instance, as throwing in his face the burning fact that the colored people were not seeking charity from his Jimcrow, Dixie-ridden Administration. Truly, Editor Trotter was indiscreet—according to President Wilson's ideas. And when the delegation mentioned Mr. Wilson's before election-promises—that was the limit! but even on the assumption that Trotter had been unnecessarily impertinent, does this follow that he should 'spoil his case'"—the case not of Trotter individually but of ten million citizens of this country? As the "New York World" justly says. "The oad manners of the chairman of the delegation however deplorable, are no justification of the policy of Jimcrow government, which certain members of the Cabinet have established in their departments, and, as the President well knows, insolent conduct is not confined to the members of any particular race."

Mr. Wilson found it necessary to explain the rotten actions of his administration with the words that "he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races, and not with the object of injuring the Negroes." He failed to explain, however, why no such rule had been necessary before during the forty years or more that colored and white clerks have worked side by side in the Federal departments at Washington.

The Amsterdam News is not defending Trotter's actions in his interview with the President. We do not even know if his actions need any defense. We do know, however, that this race is not inclined to censure Trotter without a clear case against him. We have too many moral cowards in our ranks to quarrel unnecessarily with those who dare to speak their mind to the highest in the land.

Trotter Deserves Thanks.

(Norfolk Va. Journal and Guide)

ordinary episode in American his-
ordinary episoed in American history that occurred in the White House on Thursday, November 12th, when William Monroe Trotter of Boston incurred the displeasure of President Wilson when speaking for a delegation of colored citizens that had called upon the President to protest against segregation of the races in the government departments in Washington.

The President told the committee that segregation was not a political but a human problem, and was offended and indignant when Mr. Trotter took issue with him.

William Monroe Trotter was wrong, and he was right. He is

a trained man and should have be... more alert to grasp the position of the president on the segregation question, anl in doing so could have avoided incurring Mr. Wilson's displeasure. No American citizen who carries a cause to the White House can afford to offend the President without temporarily injuring his cause. We rather think, however, that Mr. Trotter's aggressiveness has made many new friends for the cause he represents outside of the White House.

William Monroe Trotter deserves the thanks of every American Negro who values his status as a citizen for putting this question squarely up to the President of the United States. The idea of a Jimcrow government, instituted by members of Mr. Wilson's cabinet with his acquiesence, is un-American and repugnant to the American sense of right and justice. The time has come for every Negro who essays the role of leadership, in whatever capacity, to speak out in unqualified and unmistakable terms against the segregation propoganda.

Somebody must be sacrificed in every great cause, and if Mr. Trotter's experience results in his banishment from the executive chambers during the rest of Mr. Wilson's administration the good that will result to the cause of human rights will more than offset the displeasure afforded the President and the humiliation heaped upon Mr. Trotter.

President Wilson committed himself squarely upon the question of segregation. His attitude has not been clearly understood before. Many have attributed the treatment of the colored clerks in the departments to the attitude of the various heads of the departments. But formed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races, and not with the object of injuring the Negroes." The President failed to explain, nevertheless, why no such rule had been considered necessary until Mr. Burleson and Mr. McAdoo got into the Cabinet.

Afro-Americans throughout the entire country owe a debt of lasting gratitude to William Monroe Trotter for the manly way in which he represented the race at the White House on the occasion. President Wilson can now be set down as an apologist. He is not the man that the people took him to be before he was made President of all the people.

The Afro-American is an integral part of this nation, and Mr. Wilson should be aware of that fact and that he is entitled to equal protection under the Constitution as much as any other American citizen.

Segregation at the nation's capital in the various departments should not be permitted and no man should be more willing to break it up than Mr. Wilson, and when a body of gentlemen protest against his slow and indifferent attitude, Mr. Wilson should not lose his head by flying off on a tangent by regarding such a protest as impudent and utterly out of place, for it is not, and well does President Wilson know it.

DOES NOT FAVOR TROTTER.

But Against President Wilson.

(Petersburg, Va. Virginian.)

The visit of the colored delegation from New England to the White House last Thursday was unfortunate in at least two important respects. The first of which was the time and secondly, the spokesman of the committee, in light of certain conditions was, perhaps unwisely chosen. In reference to the first untoward circumstance, we can safely say that at that particular time the President was laboring under the greatest stresses of his rather strenuous administration, namely the repudiation of his party and policies at the poles by the people, a very delicate but ominous diplomatic crisis arising out of the alleged violation of American neutrality by two important South American states and the awkward and embarrasing situation occasioned by a brand new revolution in Mexico which has already taxed the resources of the whole State Department to the limit and revealed the utter helplessness of the administration to cope with the situation. As to the selection of Monroe Trotter as the spokesman of the committee, a man was chosen who is a radical extremist and whose undiplomatic sayings and writings had been given too much publicity, and had already heralded his coming as an unwelcome visitor on an unpleasant mission. Therefore the President was naturally and plainly in a peevish mood.

Considering these facts, the inevitable happened. Nothing was accomplished beyond arousing the Chief Executive's ire and further acquainting him with unpleasant facts of which he was conscious before, and adding to his official misery the righteous protest of millions of Negro citizens against a disgraceful and intolerable policy, which was inaugurated and is being relentlessly pursued by the adherents of his party which these same Negro people were instrumental in placing in power. The Chief Eexcutive when confronted with plain facts regarding the tactics adopted by those around him to humiliate Negroes, tried to dodge the real issue—his pre-elec iaiSaO.. black voters—and evasvely sought refuge behind a plea that this Negro problem is a human one and not a question of political rights. In adopting this transparent subterfuge Mr. Wilson displayed his usual reluctance to face a delicate situation frankly and squarely on its merits—a characteristic which has been marked in every such instance since his rise to power.

Trotter's presumptuous insolence which the white press of the country at large has used to smother the righteousness of the cause he represented., consisted mainly of his straightforward manner of putting rather disagreeable facts, in exercising the right of every class or condition of American citizenry to seek relief, remedy or redress at the hands of this supposedly democratic government for any condition which may be construed as an abuse of privilege or denial of citizenship rights. The widespread practice of segregating Negro employees in the departments at Washington which has been adopted by the present administration is the most notorious instance of the abuse of power ever indulged in by the national government, and contrary to the contention of large majority of white newspapers, the Negro race would indeed be lacking in race pride and respect if it permitted this high-handed and flagrant recognition prejudice on account of color and race to pass without protest of a most strenuous nature.

Again, the anti-Negroists of the country have seized upon this incident to base the black man's claim out with the pen. The Christian Governor of New Jersey, pledged himself as a Christian man that the Negro had nothing to fear, for should he be elected president, they would receive Christian treatment and should hold under his administration, all the offices or as many offices as they were holding under the then Taft administration.

DIRECT CAUSE OF INSULT.

It will be recalled that President Wilson is very easily insulted. He was insulted not so very long ago by a delegation of Suffragists—white women, some of the best in the land—He turned to leave them abruptly, and hisses were heard as he retired from the East Room. But, the direct cause of this insult was because the college president, the governor, the now President of the United States simply had intentionally forgotten his promises and thought himself too BIG to be reminded of his infidelity and loss of memory. He had promised much; he had done almost nothing. He was guilty of broken faith and knew it there was but one refuge, the refuge that the transgressor almost always seeks—the President became irritated, lost his temper, would not stand to be accused, and therefore charged the spokesman with the insult to his vanity and high official position.

"The king can do no wrong;" the President can stand no charges of duplicity, hypocrisy, of making promises to the ear, which he never intended the heart should realize. We are told that Woodrow Wilson is a Christian gentlemen; a man of honor and everything else that sounds grand and eloquent; but we say to Negroes —"put not your trust in princes" nor in the democratic presidents.

FROM TRENTON TO WASHINGTON

It is a far cry from the Trenton schoolhouse to the presidency of the United States. At Trenton in 1912—the Negro was needed, hence he was promised and cajoled. There is no need for the ladder now; the Negro has served and all that he can do now is to wait, watchfully with that Christian forbearance, the kind which the White House dispenses.

Woodrow Wilson doesn't need help now; he has reached the topmost rung in the ladder of fame and prominence; but his duplicity and ingratitude are so rank, that they assail the very heavens and may yet be his undoing should he make a second attempt to reach the presidency.

William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Guardian, Boston, Mass., certainly deserves the thanks of every Negro in the United States for his manliness, courage and his attempt to break up the segregation of Negro employees in the departments in Washington.

Has Allways Opposed it.

(New York Age.)

From the first moment that segregation showed its head in the Degation showed tis head in the Departments at Washington, The Age has fought the monster with all of its strength. Even before those whose votes and influence helped to make this condition possible had awakened to the damage and danger, The Age had raised its voice in protest.

Segregation by the Government in Washington is not yet wiped out, and The Age will keep up its fight with all the strength it can command until this reproach upon the Government and humiliation to the race is dead.

Not since the Civil War has there arisen anything that so threatened our status as citizens as this color line drawn officially and sanctioned by the very head of the nation. If such a vicious principle were allowed to grow and spread we should ultimately be rendered to a state second only to slavery.

In this fight against what the New York "World" calls "Jim-Crow" Government the whole race should unite.

A dispatch from Washington says that the President has received several letters from colored men congratulating him upon the rebuke he administered to the delegation of colored men that waited on him last week. We wish the President would publish the letters with the names of the writers.

Should Not Be Surprised.

(Philadelphia Pa. Christian Banner)

President Wilson shows on what side he is and speaks freely as to what he thinks of the Colored man and his place. Editor Trotter of Boston, in addressing the President the other day in the White House, pointed out the unjust discrimination against our people employed by the government. The President frankly admitted if he is quoted correctly, that this separation of the whites and blacks was for the best good of the colored people. Who ever heard of such an expression? But no one need be surprised. The President speaks out of the fullness of his heart because he knows full well the sentiments of his native land.

William Monroe Trotter.

(Boston, Mass, Reliance.)

Whether Mr. Trotter will profit by his well earned experience with President Wilson is a problem. It is more than likely that he will return to Boston and pose as the martyr just as he did after the sad recollections of the Columbus avenue church affair.

It seems that an evil spirit oreshadows Mr. Trotter every time he makes the Columbus avenue church the basis of his operations. It was there he won his stripes, and it was there he passed the hat and collected the money, which paid his way to Washington, to receive the President's stinging rebuke.

The history of President Wilson's administration cannot be given in detail without the mention of the name of William Monroe Trotter, no more that the incidents of the Revolutionary War can be related and the name of Benedict Arnold omitted. Mr. Trotter has indeed become a character of national historic fame. We trust in this accomplishment he has satisfied his ambition and will withdraw himself from the road of progress and allow the race to advance.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political - 1914
Office Holding

No Jim-Crow Government.

(Atlantic City, N. J. Independent.)

No president ever suffered more from the foolish indiscretions of members of his cabinet than has Mr. Wilson. He had a further illustration of it yesterday in his unfortunate interview with a delegation of Negroes who called at the White House to protest against the segregation of races in government departments.

The bad manners of the chairman of the delegation, however deplorable ..e no justification of the policy of Jim-Crow government which certain members of the cabinet have established in their departments; and, as the president well knows, insolent conduct is not confined to the members of any particular race.

The president should have foreseen this unfortunate issue when Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Burleson were carrying their color line theoriesinto ing their color line theories into democratic government. Mr. Wilson told the committee that there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings of the Negro clerks, but ..lained that "he had been informed ..fficials that the segregation had ..en started to avoid friction be..een the races, and not with the ..bject of injuring the Negroes." The president failed to explain, nevertheless, why no such rule had been considered necessary until Mr. Burleson and Mr. McAdoo got into the cabinet.

In fixing the responsibility for the humiliation which our race has suffered from this source, it will be well to consider those who have supported, or pretended to support Mr. Trotter in his wild career of agitating social advancement rather than material advancement.

That Mr. Trotter is a man of extraordinary capacity no one will deny. His capacity and genius are, in fact, so great as to make him the most conspicious example, of the manner in which the highest powers and noblest opportunities may be wasted and thrown away. He has accomplished nothing He has no plan, no aim, no object, but obeys every momentary impluse, and enters without thought, and without calculation into any scheme that chance or ambition may lay before him. He has succeeded in creating a vast deal of turmoil to no purpose. The scale upon which he perpetrates michief is great, but his fickleness and vacillation deprives it of its dignity. He has never seemed to wish mankind ill, but has perpetrated these wrongs against them thoughtlessly, merely to show what great things he thinks he can do.

Committee Should Be Commended.

(Philadelphia, Pa. Tribune.)

The facts are simply these. Mr. Wilson has violated all the promises he has made, not only to the colored voters of the country, he has failed to carry out the promises set forth in the platform of his party; he has lost the confidence of the people of the country from the woes he has brought upon them. As the leader of his party, all legislation that has been passed was for the benefit of one section at the expense of the other. In the statement that he makes he stamps himself as to the class he should be considered in and has not left it for another to do so.

The committee who waited upon the President are to be commended for the work they have ed. Every colored man and woman in the country now knows where Mr. Wilson stands, and how he regards our race, as long as our ambition does not rise above the servant class he is our friend, but when any of its members aspire to anything

(Cleveland Gazette)

President Wilson is a southerner by birth and long years' residence. His cabinet and the Congress and the U. S. Supreme Court are dominated by the sentiment and beliefs of the South. That section of this country is unalterably opposed to the EQUALity of the races. That President Wilson subscribes to this there can now be no question because he refuses to regard the segregation in several governmental departments at Washington as discrimination, and said so to that Afro-American delegation. last week Thursday. More than this, he endorses the "separate as the fingers of the hand" nonsense handed to the people of this country by Dr. Booker T. Washington, years ago, in his speech at Atlanta, Ga. This also, he made clear in his talk to the delegation. It was not what Trotter said to him, that angered him, half as much as the fact that a "Negro" had said it. The question of equality entered into that situation. The treatment accorded the delegation, which was kept waiting many days, if not weeks, for an audience, and the "patronizing" way the President approached the important matter that had brought the delegation before him, were enough to start the blood flowing rather too freely in any Afro-American filled with plenty of good, red, manly blood. And yet, both Trotter and the President said things that should not have been said, the President first giving the provocation. This latter, clearly the result of his natural opposition to all that savors of the equality of the two races. Trotter should have been more mindful of the fact that he was not in Washington representing himself but the interests of millions of our people which he could not promote by angering the President even though the provocation to do so was very great. Until there are further developments at Washington it will be impossible to tell whether he has harmed or helped us, as a result of his righteous resentment of untruthful and almost insulting patronizing statements made to the delegation by President Wilson.

TROTTER AND THE PRESIDENT.

(Amsterdam N. Y. News.)

William Monroe Trotter in his much talked of interview with the President brought the matter of segregation in Federal service squarely to a head.

BULLETIN
MAYSVILLE, KY
OCT 3 1914

THE NEGRO

AND THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

[Communicated.]

It matters not how inferior a race may be when clothed with citizenship and constituting more than one-tenth of the population of a country it is a serious factor to reckon with. Out little community furnished a stage large enough to make a demonstration of this fact in the recent Local Option campaign. The means to which members of the supposedly superior race resorted in order to secure the negro vote to perpetuate in our community the greatest enemy of the negro race, was enough to make those who feel any concern for the future of our institutions wonder how long they can stand the strain thus put upon them.

Grounds for Hope.

But to a sanguine temperment, to one who believes in the "IMPROVABILITY OF MAN" REGARDLESS OF COLOR there were not wanting reasons for hope. The "wets" imported what was presumably the strongest negro advocate of the saloons they could find. He turned out to be a strippling, with strong infusion of white blood, with every evidence of having by cigarettes or otherwise dissipated the physical force that belongs to one of his age. He had been to school and heard, perhaps had himself delivered, orations on themes he did not understand, fragments of which he used without regard to relevance; he feebly echoed in disconnected bits what he had heard from white "wet" advocates—did not himself grasp their arguments well enough to give one of them in its entirety, or mental grasp, he had not enough fiber in him to be nearly so dangerous a factor as the one who introduced him. His strongest, most lu id pronouncement, given with consummate finality was: "This gover'mint can't be run by wimen." (Hearty applause from white leaders in the balcony.)

Appeal to Passion and Prejudice.

Since he said nothing in advocacy of the saloon that had not been better said by imported white speakers, the thought suggests itself that HE WAS BROUGHT TO SAY WHAT THE WHITE MEN WERE ASHAMED TO SAY IN ORDER TO APPEAL TO THE IGNORANCE, THE PASSION AND THE PREJUDICE OF THIS RACE THAT THE WHITE PEOPLE ARE IN SO MANY WAYS NEGLECTING AND MALTREATING. He assured the people of his race that this anti-alcohol movement was only the entering wedge for their disfranchisement—that in the Southern states where saloons had been closed the negro was disfranchised. He run the changes on this lurid theme. He is do tless responsible for the statement circulated among the negroes that if the saloons were closed their pensions would be stopped. And leaders in the Democratic party sat in the balcony and listened to such stuff from the eulogy on the beauty of Kentucky women—think of it white men—to drastic denunciation of ministers of the gospel and the announcement that "GOD MADE MAN TO DO AS HE PLEASES"—a most revolting effusion.

Responsibility of Democratic Leaders.

These leaders of the Democratic party in a government that depends for its success and stabililty upon the intelligence and integrity of the voters must face the responsibility for a thing so subversive to either intelligence or integrity—with one stroke blinding the intelligence, arousing the passion, destroying the character of the individual voter and furnishing dynamite to undermine the foundations of the Republic — then on the Fourth of July they will strike an attitude and apostrophize Bunkerhill, Valley Forge, Thomas Jefferson ("Angels and ministers of grace defend us") the eagle and the flag!

The Bright Side.

But the bright side is brighter than the dark side is dark. It is a defendable proposition that THE MOST TALENTED MAN WHITE OR BLACK WHO SPOKE ON EITHER SIDE IN THE "WET" AND "DRY" CAMPAIGN WAS A SIMON PURE NEGRO, who came to our community on another mission to his race. He spoke at the courthouse Sunday afternoon, September 27. Whether one regards the matter of his discourse, the form of its construction or its forceful delivery, it was easily the most powerful, most telling speech delivered during the campaign. It is a distinct loss to the community that a stenographic report of it was not printed in our papers. This negro speaker went deeper and higher into his theme than did any one else, with a mental grasp and a moral earnestness that would commend any man of any race. The effect of his speech was to strengthen the strong, human bond between the men of all races, while it made doubly strong the barriers to race effacement. The discussion of the social equality bugbear was a simple masterpiece, from a man who has had audience with Kings and yet who is not only content but proud to be an American negro.

No Color In Character.

He said: "I travel twelve months in the year but have never ridden in a 'Jim Crow Car.' I OBEY THE LAW and the law says separate compartments. IF I GET INTO A FREIGHT CAR IMMEDIATELY IT BECOMES A FIRST CLASS CAR BECAUSE I AM IN IT." That is real manhood—real self respect.

He made character not color the basis of citizenship and showed how each race needs the support and help of the other in all movements for human uplift, while maintaining the most rigid observance of race lines.

Race Boasts More Than One Man.

No need to despair of a race that can produce such men. Booker Washington is not the only men in America with a brown skin. Nor do we have to leave Maysville and Mason county to find them. Let the white people in our community who want a better Maysville hold up the hands of four leaders of the colored race who showed such real loyalty, ability

and courage in the recent campaign. They are worthy of the confidence and cordial support of the people of both races. All honor to the colored men in the rank and file who had the character and the manhood to stand for what they knew to be right.

Beware of White Men Who Mislead.

Not a negro in Mason county can "bootleg" liquor or run a "blind tiger" unless some white man backs him up. DON'T DO THE WHITE MAN'S DIRTY WORK and then take his kicks and cuffs. You have real friends among the white people and real leaders among your own race. Take the advice of the high-minded men of both races. No man with a clean character and a strong body has any right to complain in this country. He is always needed and can always make a place for himself. But while a characterless, mean negro can give a lot of trouble in the long run he always gets the worst of it—out of a job—in jail, with the back of every man's hand to him.

Three Alternatives.

Forming, as the negro does, more than one-tenth the population of the United States, one of three things must happen; he can allow himself to be debased and debauched by unscrupulous white men, often acting through negro agents, and by so doing hinder immeasurably if not finally destroy American institutions; or, sick of the evil himself hath wrought, the white man can disfranchise the negro, or the negro can with the aid of honorable white men, their own good leaders and the public schools, qualify himself to cast an intelligent ballot. The white man can not drag the negro down without getting down himself and by and by he may get tired of it and kick the negro overboard.

Negroes Stand Up.

Let the negroes stand up and be men while the opportunity is theirs. It is a glorious work for their leaders to help them to victory for the right. It is the duty of white men to help them to everything that is right and honorable in character and citizenship.

Don't let unscrupulous white men drag the negro down. Let them do their own "boot-legging" and run their own "blind tigers." There is better work for every negro. * * *

Houston, Tex.

Chronicle

OCT 2 0 1914

NEGRO VOTERS FAVOR BONDS

Negro voters of the North Side went on record last night as in favor of the bond issues which will be voted on next week. Resolutions will be drawn up in favor of the issues and will be submitted to the negro voters.

D. C. Crawford was selected as chairman and R. G. Lockett as secretary. The resolutions will be drawn up by the following committee: W. H. Jackson, N. S. Atkinson and Nat Q. Henderson.

Cincinnati Com. Tribune

OCT 1 4 1914

NEGRO CHAUTAUQUA OPENS SESSIONS

Questions of Segregated Schools and Politics Are Discussed by Speakers.

Questions of utmost importance to the negro race will be discussed this week during the National Negro Chautauqua, which opened yesterday morning at the Zion Baptist Church, Ninth and John streets.

One of the biggest questions to be discussed during the week will be the mixed schools. By open discussions an effort will be made to determine if it is better for the negro children to be separated from the whites or be taught with them.

The question of which political party offers the most advantages for the negro will also come up. The saloon problem will be discussed at some length some day during the meeting. Among the prominent speakers present at the chautauqua are Dr. W. A. Blackwell, William J. Ballou, C. S. Williams, H. R. White, Dr. David B. Holannon of Chicago, D. H. Skelton, E. C. Cole and R. A. Mack.

Eugene V. Debbs, several times candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, will address the meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock James A. Garfield, candidate for Governor, will address the negroes. In the evening Charles W. Hoffman will talk.

Nashville, Tennessean.

OCT 2 1 1914

CAMPAIGN LIE TO CATCH NEGRO VOTE IS NAILED

The strenuous efforts of the Hooper machine to line up the negro voters are causing much activity among the Hooper leaders in Davidson county. As the republican administration has not satisfied the colored supporters by the distribution of political pie so far as the more important positions in the state government are concerned, there has been a revolt brewing for some time among the negro supporters of Hooper. An ingenious scheme has been hit on by the Hooper lieutenants who have had a large amount of literature printed and distributed exclusively for circulation among the colored brethren, alleging that Senators Lea and Shields recently voted to repeal the fifteenth amendment granting the right of suffrage to the negro. The circular further states Gen. Rye, the democratic nominee for governor, is controlled by Senators Lea and Shields and that he will, when elected, use his influence to disfranchise the negroes, as he will be under the control of the Tennessee senators. The fact that no such resolution has been voted on in congress cuts no figure with the Hooper people. It is the negro vote they are after and it is results they want.

The only basis for the disfranchisement story as related by the Hooper circular is the vote of the two Tennessee senators for the Vardaman amendment to the woman's suffrage resolution.

The Vardaman amendment is in these words:

"After the word 'sex' insert the following: 'but in all other respects the right of citizens to vote shall be controlled by the state wherein they reside.'"

This amendment, if adopted, would have caused section 1 of the woman's suffrage resolution to read as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex, BUT IN ALL OTHER RESPECTS THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS TO VOTE SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY THE STATE WHEREIN THEY RESIDE."

The effect of this amendment would have been to give to the states control over the suffrage question, save as to sex, but it was not operative or self-executing to disfranchise any class of people. This amendment was voted for by not only the two Tennessee senators, but a large number of other senators, though the woman suffrage resolution failed of passage.

The resolution or its effect is of no special interest, but shows the desperate efforts being made by the Hooper people to control the negro vote.

GAZETTE.

Charleston, W. Va.

shed at

OCT 8 1914

M'CORKLE TALKS TO COLORED MEN AT INSTITUTE RALLY

Governor W. A. MacCorkle had a big meeting last night at the institute. He discussed the question of the day earnestly with the people, a number of whom were colored.

He discussed with them the issues of the day, and showed why it was right that the colored people should vote for him and the Democratic ticket in this contest.

He discussed the fact that he had always been liberal with the institute in his career as a legislator, and had been in favor of giving them always a fair appropriation. He called to their minds how in the early days of the institution he had gotten them liberal appropriations to extend their work.

Providence, R. I.

JOURNAL

OCT 2 0 1914

Colored Men Organize Club.

A meeting of the Independent Young Men's Colored Club of Rhode Island was held at 231 Pearl street last night for the purpose of forming a permanent organization. George R. Washington presided and 75 members answered the roll call. As many more members were proposed by the body. Committees were appointed as follows: House, investigating, board of governors, steward and camp. J. R. Black addressed the meeting, after which Peter G. Gerry was indorsed as Congressman and Joseph H. Gainer as Mayor. A delegation of 30 was instructed to apply for a club license.

Houston, Tex.

Chronicle

OCT 1 4 1914

NEGROES FAVOR CHANNEL BONDS

To the Editor of The Chronicle.

Permit me to give a few reasons why every colored voter should cast his ballot for the bond issue next month.

Without funds to build wharfs along the Ship Channel the money already spent in deepening the channel will be an entire loss to the taxpayers.

The voters of the navigation district will be given a chance to vote for an issue of $3,000,000 in bonds for the purpose of building wharfs.

If it meant something for a Greater Houston to have voted a bond issue to deepen the channel so as to admit ocean-going vessels it means equally as much or more to provide wharfage facilities for them to load or discharge tonnage.

The common laborers of all citizens should be keenly interested in whatever makes for the growth of their community. They are the first to feel the effects of prosperity as well as the first to feel the effects of depression in business.

There is no question that with Houston made a port, with all modern facilities to attract the shipping interests that it will grow in leaps and bounds. Mills, factories and warehouses will spring up as necessary resultants.

These all mean an increased demand for common laborers as well as skilled, and with an increasing demand for labor will come increased pay.

The negro should seek to make himself a dependable reserve force, to be called into play as occasions arise.

It is our duty to align ourselves with the representatives of the dominant race in all matters looking to the growth and development of the South.

In proportion as we are loyal and patriotic will there be given us consideration.

The negro of Houston in the past has been patriotic, and he has not been forgotten. He was representative with white citizens who first expressed the need of a farm training school for delinquent negro boys of Harris County.

These white citizens have made such a favorable sentiment for this school until its early establishment seems assured.

There will be no more increase in taxation as a cause of voting these $3,000,000 bonds in November than resulted from the city acquiring ownership of its waterfront. We have deeper water and better fire protection. Besides there is profits sufficient to pay off this indebtedness as it falls due.

Those who have studied the question and are worthy of our confidence assert that the wharfage charges will more than offset the payment of these

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

OCT 2 9 1914

NEGRO CLUBS TO PARADE.

Republicans of Two Wards Will March To-Morrow Night.

Negro republican clubs of the Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth wards have combined for a mass meeting and torchlight parade, which will be held to-morrow night. The meeting will be held at North Market street and Newstead avenue. Among the speakers will be Harry A. Hamilton, candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, and the various city candidates. Vice presidents of the clubs, who will be on the platform, include: William Robison, S. C. Devine, W. H. Banks, E. L. Harris, W. H. Hailoman, W. H. Butler, J. W. McIntyre, J. McVeigh, George Richardson, S. S. Johnson, J. R. Moman, W. H. Stakely, C. A. Scott, James Campbell, J. W. Johnson, Ralph Turner, W. Canthrell, William Johnson, F. Brown, W. H. Parker, T. R. Crawford, S. Perkins, R. H. Brown, S. Campbell, R. E. Harris and William Osborne.

Political - 1914
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Washington Star

REVIVAL OF RACE ISSUE IS FEARED

Trotter's Affront to President Promises to Develop a Political Muddle.

NEGROES IN U. S. SERVICE DISAVOW HIS ACTION

Democratic Paper Denounces "Jim Crow Government," Causing Dissension in Party Ranks.

That the incident of yesterday at the White House, concerning the segregation of negroes in government departments, promises to develop into a political issue and possibly revive in serious manner the race issue, was the conclusion today of visitors to the White House who are students of this question.

One of the leading newspapers of the country, almost uniformly friendly to the administration, today prints an editorial condemning what it calls "jim crow government" in some of the departments, and criticising the President for permitting conditions to reach the point they have, at the same time denouncing the attitude of W. M. Trotter, whose language and manners gave offense to the President.

Other newspapers approve the statement of the President that he does not think there has been discrimination as extensive as alleged by Trotter and those with him, and that he does not see that any wrong has been done the race.

The fear expressed today was that the incident will lead to indiscreet speeches in Congress and elsewhere and precipitate a feeling that will necessarily do harm.

Trotter an Agitator.

Boston people and others familiar with the history of Trotter—who apologized to the President before the conference ended and disclaimed any purpose to make unfair insinuations regarding the attitude of the President—say that Trotter, reared in the atmosphere of Massachusetts, has long differed with Booker Washington and other negro leaders as to the education of the negro. He has been the leader of an element that holds that the destiny of the negro race is dependent upon its having every privilege enjoyed by the white man, including education in the highest universities and equal rights all along the line.

He has combated the principles of Washington, who holds that the industrial education of the negro, making him an expert in all lines of industry that furnish a living, is the solution of the race problem in this country.

Letters on the subject have begun to reach the White House. The first one is from Wade H. Carter formerly an attorney in Oakland, Cal., and now in the general land office here. He asserts that Trotter does not represent the opinion of the colored people of the country; that in the government departments under this administration the colored employes have fared as well as under previous administrations and are satisfied with conditions.

Other letters intimate that Trotter and his league are agitators seeking to make political capital and that hard-working and thoughtful negroes in the departments deplore the manner in which the question has been handled.

Wilson Promotes Negroes.

It was recalled today at the White House that President Wilson had done much for individual negro employes of the departments when representations were made to him as to their long and faithful service and their loyalty to the interests of the government. In two notable cases within the last three or four months he signed executive orders raising the negro messengers from their positions to the clerkship grades solely because of records of great merit. These men were Richard Green, for many years messenger to secretaries of the Treasury, and Eddie Savoy, filling a similar position to secretaries of State.

Enjoys a Day Off.

President Wilson enjoyed a "day off" today. No cabinet meeting was held and there were no engagements with callers. In the morning the President went out for a game of golf, returning before noon and going to his offices to sign letters and papers requiring his attention. He plans to go to New York tonight to stay over Sunday with Col. E. M. House, his personal friend. He probably will return to Washington Monday.

If public business permits, Mr. Wilson will make another trip next week, going to New York or to one of the Virginia resorts.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
TIMES-

NOV 2 3 1914

SEGREGRATION OF THE NEGRO

Desha Breckinridge Thinks President Blundered in Dealing With Trotter.

DEMOCRATIC CRITICISM

Regrets Mr. Wilson Has "Allied Himself" With Advocates of Race Prejudice.

The Lexington Herald, the leading Democratic newspaper of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, proves a notable exception to the rule by which Southern dailies rally to the support of President Wilson's policy of discrimination against the negro. "The humblest American citizen of full negro blood is, in the eyes of the law, the full equal of the most powerful citizen of the purest Anglo-Saxon descent," says its editor, Desha Breckenridge, in a leading article published November 17, here reproduced:

"We regret the President has again permitted himself to display irritation to those who went to him as Chief Executive of the nation, and refused to answer questions put to him about the treatment of public employes.

"When the women who are striving to secure equal suffrage approached him he took refuge behind the prerogative that every private citizen but no public official has the right to exercise a display of temper, and a declaration that he must refuse to be catechized.

"For the second time he has permitted himself to lose his temper when confronted by a delegation of citizens asking him to take action about a matter that is embarrassing to him. A number of negroes, representing various negro organizations, appealed to him to forbid the segregation of negroes in the departments at Washington. The spokesman of the delegation reminded him of campaign pledges made, and stated that they did not come to him to ask charity, but as American citizens to demand equal treatment to that accorded other American citizens.

"The President of the United States is presumed to be the servant of all the people; he is not the master, but the servant. Under a monarchy, it is proper that the subjects should appear to believe "the king can do no wrong," and therefore refrain from criticism or from questioning. In a republic there is no justification for any such belief. The President is, as is every public official, the servant of those who elect him, paid by them to administer the affairs of government.

"Every human being, whether a servant or a master, is entitled to courteous consideration, and should be safe from personally offensive criticism. So the President and every other public servant should be subject only to that criticism which is just and proper, uttered in a courteous manner. But he, as every other servant, is the subject of proper criticism, and has not the right to refuse to answer proper questions upon the ground of offended dignity.

"It is peculiarly unfortunate that he should give the exhibitions of offended dignity upon occasions when women, who have not a vote, and negroes, who are the weaker race, are those who appeal to him. If he believes that the policy of segregation should be adopted by the United States government, he should have no hesitation in so stating frankly and giving his reasons therefor. If he believes that the different races of which the people of the United States are composed should each be segregated, he has a right so to believe and so state. Has he a right as President to act in accord with that belief?

"Does the President of the United States believe that as a matter of governmental policy citizens of African extraction should be treated differently from citizens of Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Slav, or Latin extraction? Is the President of the United States, the chief executive officer of the greatest republic in the world, that has opened its doors as a refuge for the oppressed of all nations, willing to stand before the peoples of the earth as giving the sanction of his great personality and high office to the perpetuation of race prejudice? Is it to be the policy of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, that any race is to be set aside as distinguished from another race?

"Is the President willing to have himself quoted as authority and cited as an example by those of lower order and more brutal instincts who in states where there are a large number of persons of different races favor putting one class above the law and another of different color beyond the protection of the law?

"At what point will the government as government stop the segregation of different races? As we conceive the purpose of this government, it is to treat every individual as equal before the eyes of the law—black, or white, red or yellow, Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic—whatever the breed, whatever the creed, matters not, at least should matter not to the public official charged with the duty of serving all the people.

"The humblest American citizens of full negro blood is in the eyes of the law the full equal of the most powerful citizen of the purest Anglo-Saxon descent. The public servant elected by the people, paid by the people, owes to the humblest citizen the same protection and the same treatment accorded to the most powerful. Neither breed nor creed, neither culture nor vocation, should determine the treatment accorded to a citizen by a servant.

"We are distressed that the President has allied himself with those who believe in the perpetuation of race prejudice and justify race passion. As a private citizen, every man has the right to determine his own course; as a public official, the higher the office the greater the obligation to act with justice and treat with patience those who must look to the public officer for the protection the law.

"It is but a step in descent from the position taken by those public officials in Washington who segregate one race to the public official in a Southern state who advocates lynch law. The example of the higher official will be citied by the lower official as justification for his course. The mob of the South that lynches in the night is but a step further than the official order that segregates because of color in the day."

Nashville, Tennessean.

OCT 3 0 1914

WILLIAMSON HEARS TOM RYE FLAY HOOPER

Eleven Hundred Cheering Democrats Listen to Nominee.

TOM RYE'S MACHINE

Is the Manhood of Tennesseans, Says Armistead. Rye Shows Hooper Up.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The palpable and ingenious fabrications of one Ben W. Hooper in the matter of text book adoptions were held up to public view by Tom Rye at Franklin today, while eleven hundred enthusiastic democrats cheered the democratic nominee until their throats were sore. The speaker spared not in attacking the devious ways of the present governor all along the line, since the "Stahlman administration" took charge in 1910. There was nothing "langurous" about Tom Rye's address today. Since Been Weighed emerged from mediocrity—since his discovery by Newell Sanders—he has not received such a skinning. The speaker flayed right and left; he cut holes in Hooper's hat to let out the surplus arrogance; he showed that between Hooper, Stahlman et al., and between sincerity and uprightness there is an impassable gulf fixed.

In short, he went after them good and strong until the crestfallen adherents of the self-appointed leader of "uplift and civic righteousness" slunk away in shame as the unterrified and unafraid democracy of old Williamson gave ovation after ovation to the "Prince Imperial of a reunited democracy."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

As the days go by and as the day of retribution for Hooper draws near Tom Rye's audiences become more and more responsive, and the crowd today was more demonstrative than any he has addressed since the campaign was opened at Camden on September 17. Cheer after cheer went up as he showed up the methods by which th Hooperites were attempting to prey upon the gullibility of the uninformed, and how in the last days of the campaign an attempt is being made to arouse the prejudices of even the negroes. The nominee addressed a portion of his remarks to the colored voters, and laid bare the plans of the republicans to corral them and vote them like cattle.

CORDIALLY RECEIVED.

General Rye arrived here this morning at 11 o'clock. He was accompanied by Frank Avent, Col. John Thompson and others of Nashville, and the following committee, who had been sent from Franklin to democratic headquarters at Nashville: S. M. Fleming, chairman of the Franklin Rye club; Judge H. H. Cooke, Douglass Wikle and Chapman Anderson. The party came to within two miles of Franklin, on the interurban railway, from which point they made the remainder of the trip by automobile, heading a parade nearly a mile long of horsemen and automobilists. In front of the automobile was the Franklin symphony band, which played martial airs en route, striking up a medley of "Dixie" and "Coming Thru With Rye" as the pageant approached the city limits. The city greeted the parade with great cheering and blowing of whistles of the mills and manufactories of the city and country around.

After traversing the principal streets and circling the public square the parade disbanded at the Mays hotel, where previous to the speaking General Rye was called upon by delegations of all former factions of Williamson county.

The speaking took place in the courthouse, beginning at 1 o'clock, and to say that the courtroom was crowded, is no name for it. The people were packed in like tobacco in a hogshead, but notwithstanding the discomfort, they were good humored and enthusiastic.

ARMISTEAD'S INTRODUCTION.

George Armistead, editor of the Franklin Review, who always makes a good speech when called upon, was especially strong in his introduction of Tom Rye. He was cheered again and again when he came forward to speak. A part of his address follows:

"The hour and the man have met—the hour which marks the downfall of republican misrule in Tennessee. In thunder tones the proclamation has been issued that the party spurned by the nation and faithless to the republic shall no longer find a fortress in Tennessee, a state which has already been humiliated by that party which has been obstructing the pathway of its lofty destiny.

"Democracy has placed its banner in the stainless hands of Tom Rye, who, with courageous heart, is bearing it aloft and in triumph will plant it, a symbol of law and order, upon the capitol.

"What means this splendid assemblage here today? Is it a tribute to our leader? Yes! This man, standing in a full, fierce light, has grown steadily in stature since his nomination—not in the sublimity of egotism; not by marvelous dexterity in shifting his allegiance; not by posing as a model reformer; not by the cunning of a spoilsman, but by an unfaltering devotion to principle. His only machine is the manhood of 150,000 Tennesseans, determined to strip from republicanism the mask of civic righteousness. What means this assembly? It seems that the democracy of Williamson are kindling anew the watchfires from the embers which had not vanished.

"The message is echoing in our hearts. We are rallying fast to the standard and keeping step to the cheering notes of victory. No democrat will shirk the combat. We have had reverses, but there is no surrender. Democracy carries no flag of truce; there is no line of retreat; it asks no quarter and will give none.

"To the sons of her own household who fail to perceive the line of battle, democracy calls upon you before it is too late to see the blunder which may befall you. The mother spirit calls upon you to rally to the flag of your fathers, and write anew in letters of living light the splendid story of bygone days.

HOOPER'S EPITAPH.

"The place in history that Hooper will occupy, time alone can tell. He aspires to the United States senate. Is his name to be written alongside those of Jackson and Robertson, and Harris, the ironhearted, who beat back the waves of hate of the north, and upon whose head a price was fixed because of his devotion to Tennessee? The ability and service of Hooper do not entitle him to such recognition.

"But on next Tuesday the verdict will be written. On the morning of November 4 in the republican graveyard, let there be erected a shaft to B. W. Hooper, with the simple inscription:

"Tread softly 'round this sacred heap.
It guards ambition's restless sleep;
Whose greed for spoils ne'er did forsak
him;
Don't mention office, or you'll wake him

"The man who is to dig that grave is here today. I take pleasure in presenting to you Tom C. Rye, the next governor of Tennessee."

A great demonstration occurred when Tom Rye was presented by Mr. Armistead. Several times Rye started to speak but was interrupted by renewed cheering. "Boys, you ought to have more respect for the corpse Armistead told you about than to be making all this noise," he said, which was the signal for another great outburst of applause.

GEN. RYE SPEAKS.

"George Armistead is a newspaper man, and yet from his complimentary introductory I can see he has not heard how I have degenerated since I was nominated for governor," said Gen. Rye.

Gen. Rye, as he has frequently done, then reviewed the "business" administration of Hooper and Stahlman from 1910 up to the present time, including the lawless abscondence of the legislators, which had the approval of the "law-enforcing" governor.

In referring to the deal whereby Hooper with Crump organized the legislature, Gen. Rye said that Crump was a patriot then, but now, according to Hooper a man who gets his support will be eternally ruined. Though Crump is still mayor of Memphis, now "Africa," in Hooper's mind, the present governor is already beginning to raise the pitiful cry of "fraud" in Shelby county, before the ballots are cast.

Hooper, who is now howling for 'law-enforcement" and crying for power to remove municipal officers, Gen. Rye explained, had ample opportunity to pass such bills during the regular session of the last legislature, but instead in the very beginning passed bills to create more offices at a cost to the people of $17,000 per annum for the sole and only purpose of strengthening his machine. "In the meantime the "law-enforcement" bills slept in the sleep of death in the judiciary committee, over which Hooper had complete control.

Gen. Rye facetiously said he would pay the state debt himself but that it would make Hooper mad if he did—"he got mad when the democratic administration at Washington came to the relief of Tennessee when the state's credit was threatened, and its bonds were being hawked about the streets with nobody to buy them," he said. When Gen. Rye called attention to the little deal whereby a check of $6,500 was slipped to Tom Greer, in payment "for not selling the bonds," some one in the audience yelled, "Now isn't that just like Ben?" which created roars of laughter.

After his review of the republican extravagances Gen. Rye said: "Now you have an empty treasury and a republican candidate for governor. If you want to perpetuate this state of affairs you will have an opportunity to do so next Tuesday."

"We won't do it; never again; no!" came the shouts from all over the court room.

TEXTBOOK SCANDAL.

In discussing the textbook adoption Gen. Rye said the law governing the same did not contemplate having publishers, lobbyists and agents hobnobbing with the commission while it was engaged in selecting textbooks. "Yet that is what was done," he declared.

Gen. Rye expressed great sympathy (?) for the poor agent of Lyon & Carnahan who "had to pay $1,200 out of his own pocket and who lost (?) his job, "because he sold to Tennessee arithmetics of a cheap and inferior grade, when, according to a signed statement of Lyon & Carnahan themselves, "the real truth of the matter is, we made a LARGER PER CENT OF PROFIT on the Tennessee book than we did on the Kentucky book."

Referring to the copy book adoption gotten through by one Johnson, of New York, with the assistance of "the owner and proprietor of Tennessee," after the time for filing bids had expired, Gen. Rye scored the "kindergarten school" of the Banner correspondent who had been fractionally attempting to show that the copy books and paper were cheaper than the displaced adoptions. As to the arithmetic he said the book displaced was a better book than the one adopted, and the change cost the people over $41,000.

Gen. Rye and the audience had great fun with the Hooper examination for school teachers. He said that one question had been lost or clipped from the list and it was reported that it read about this way: "If a man can walk 125 miles in 125 hours; how long will it take another man to walk the same distance in the same length of time?" It is said that one school teacher who answered "NONE" to the following question failed to get a certificate: "Of what special significance has Gov. Hooper's administration been to Tennessee?"

Gen. Rye showed that Hooper had used the same langugage in his speeches of 1910-12 in referring to the "temperance laws" that was used in framing the democratic platform plank. He commended W. R. Hamilton, who for nine years had been the head of the Anti-Saloon league.

"But he is discredited by the Banner now, as are all other men who refuse to follow the banner of Hooper. Every man in this house knows that the statutory liquor laws have always been referred to by everybody as the 'temperance laws,' and no attempt by anybody was ever made to show that the expression meant anything else until the democratic platform got in Hooper's way," Gen. Rye declared, and the audience manifested its approval of his statement by prolonged applause. "The same language was used in the platform upon which Hooper won in 1910, but now it is, according to Hooper, a 'cowardly makeshift.'"

TALKS TO COLORED MEN.

"And now they are bringing in the colored man in an attempt to republicanize the state,'" declared the speaker. "Hired agents are going about the state, telling them what to do. They are telling you that if the democrats are elected you will be disfranchised, and they think you have no more sense than to believe it. They are distributing the republican slush fund among the negroes, and you who approve of such methods should demand your share."

Gen. Rye said efforts should be made to make of the negro a useful citizen, instead of making a tool of him, and using corrupt methods to obtain his vote.

Gen. Rye called attention to the fact that the negro has always gotten a fair deal in the district in which he is attorney-general. He referred to the conviction of white men for killing a negro in his district in which he was the prosecutor, and in "a county where it was the boast that a white man could not be convicted for such a crime." "The negro is entitled to his rights and is entitled to protection," said Gen. Rye, "and if I am elected governor, he will get it." This declaration was cheered and applauded by the audience, which was almost exclusively made up of the white race.

HOOPER'S ASSAULT ON LAWYERS.

Gen. Rye severely scored Hooper for his recent attack on Bond, Caldwell, Wills, McKinney, Clark, Jerman and others who had voluntarily signed a statement that Rye had as attorney-general enforced the law in his district. The statement was signed by Judge John R. Bond, William Kinney, Mann Wills, Syd Clark, C. E. Jerman and W. C. Caldwell. It declared that he had done his whole duty as district attorney, that he has vigorously enforced the laws and had been effective, courageous and efficient in his prosecution of the violators of the four-mile law. All of these men were supporters of the late Senator Carmack. Mr. Kinney was speaker of the senate when the prohibition and election laws were passed. W. C. Caldwell for sixteen years was a member of the state supreme court and made a record second to no man on the bench; Mann Wills twice has voted for Hooper; John R. Bond was for twenty years the judge of his judicial circuit. He rigidly enforced the law. Charles E. Jerman was defeated for attorney-general by the candidate he now indorses. Clark was for years the independent leader in Gibson county.

These men, Gen. Rye said, were the back bone of Hooper's former strength in West Tennessee. Hooper declared that they were supporting Rye because he had nolle prossed cases for them. "Hooper assumes that they are my tool," he said, "which assumption is wholly unwarranted and false and a reflection on some of the very best citizens of the state. His criticism reminds me of the little bantam rooster, which, cooped up in a stable full of magnificent horses, said to them: 'Be careful, boys, and lets don't step on each other.'"

Gen. Rye paid a splendid tribute to the Confederate soldier. He made a strong appeal for a reunited democracy and predicted an overwhelming victory of the democratic state ticket in November.

He was presented, with flowers from the democracy of Williamson county by Mrs. John M. Pinkerton, who made the following presentation speech, which was touchingly responded to:

"General Rye: In behalf of the democracy of Williamson county, I present to you these flowers. We feel that in you we have a standard-bearer who can and will on next Tuesday lift the banner of our proud old Volunteer state from out the mire, where it has been trailed for the past four years, and bear it on to victory and triumph.

"There is a ring of sincerity in your words to us today that is an earnest of good faith. We have absolute confidence in your ability, your integrity and your devotion to duty. We believe in you, and have given you our best, confident that it will not be betrayed.

"May the next four years under your administration be filled with peace, prosperity and contentment for our people, and when the last act shall have been recorded—when they shall say, 'It is finished,' may your record be found as pure and spotless as those flowers—beautiful and well-pleasing in the sight of our God."

After the speaking, hundreds of voters of every political faith crowded around Gen. Rye and pledged him their support. His visit here did much to inspire the democrats of the county and it is expected that old Williamson will give one of the largest democratic majorities in its history.

Minneapolis, Minn.
JOURNAL
NOV 24 1914

Race Segregation in Office.

To the Editor of The Journal.

In an editorial last Thursday, The Journal apparently took the position that President Wilson was entirely in the right in a recent interview with a colored delegation. I cannot agree on this point. It is certainly to be regretted that the spokesman of the delegation appears to have displayed bad taste in his manner of addressing the president of the United States. But this incident must not be allowed to cover up the real facts.

The delegation called on President Wilson to protest against segregation on the ground of race in several of the government departments at Washington. This is the third time this same delegation has called upon the president with regard to the same matter, and at no time has it ever gotten a satisfactory reply from the president.

That such segregation exists, it is idle to deny. The writer himself has been in Washington recently, and has talked with numbers of the colored clerks, all of whom declared that it did exist and that they had received quiet official "tips" from those "higher up" that it would be better to keep still about it. The president himself practically admits that it does exist, when he says that what has been done is to prevent "race friction." The president seems to believe that racial segregation is necessary in the government departments for the "orderly conduct of the public business" and in effect said as much in the interview.

With all due deference to the president's belief, I submit that such a procedure will not reduce race friction, but will rather increase it. The colored clerks who are employed in the government service have won their positions through merit alone after competitive examinations open to all. They are human beings with sensibilities and feelings to be hurt and they feel keenly the stigma of being segregated from their fellows like lepers. If the president is seeking to stir up racial strife and hatred, he could not adopt a more effective means than the method of segregation now being employed.

The Journal seems to agree with President Wilson that the negro should seek to become independent of the white man. Such a thing is impossible. It is opposed to the whole tendency of the age which is toward the mutual independence of the various races and nations of mankind.

The negro is in America today. He came not of his own free will, but once here he knows no other home and is determined to stay. We are facing one of two situations in this country today: We either are going to have democracy, or we aren't. If we are, let's work for it unceasingly by every means possible and tolerate no distinction of race or class, and if we are not, why let's be frank about it and say so.

America stands today almost alone among the so-called Christian nations as an example of peace unto the world. Surely that terrible and bloody conflict should teach us the folly and wickedness of race jealousies and anti-pathies. Let America rise and with one voice proclaim to the world the gospel of the golden rule not only in mere theory but as a working principle in the practical every-day world in which we all live. —Gale P. Hilyer.

Minneapolis, Nov. 21.

Political — 1914
Office Holding

Erie, Pa
DISPATCH
NOV 29 1914

NEGRO MINISTER HERE TELLS OF SEGREGATION; CALLS ISSUE 'BUGABOO

Separation of Federal Employes Would Indicate Further Inferior Status of Negro, He Says

"NO DISTINCTION LAWFUL"

Government Has Nothing to Do With Policy of Social Division, He Declares

Because of the recent agitation in Washington on the segregation of the negro, the following address by Rev. W. L. Brown, of the St. James A. M. E. church, is timely. Rev. Brown says:

"This eternal bugaboo and negro question has been a disturbing element in public and political discussions from the foundation of the government down to the present hour. The public mind may seek temporary relief by focusing attention on economic and [illegible] issues; the perplexed statesman may put it aside for some more convenient season, yet ever and anon it occurs with unabated aggravation.

"At the present time it appears in the form of the pending problem to segragate the employes under the civil service of the federal government. Should this proposal become enacted into law it would more definitely indicate the inferior status of the negro race before the law than any single legislative act since the adoption of the constitution. It would, indeed, seriously affect the declared purpose and spirit of our national polity, based upon absolute equality of citizens in all public considerations.

No Class Legislation

"The federal statute books so far are free from race or class legislation. At the time of the founding of the constitution one-fifth of the population was of African blood and servile status. But the far-seeing wisdom of the founders omitted all racial designation or discrimination in the organic law. A government boasting of equality as its basic principle which should deliberately debase the weak and helpless among its citizens, would be an anomaly in the eyes of the nations of the earth. And through all of the passion and tumult of the anti-slavery conflict the federal statutes were kept free from the odium of race distinction.

"The obiter-dictum of a chief justice of the United States Supreme court which injected race distinction into the decision of that tribunal was swiftly repudiated by the moral indignation of the aroused conscience of the American people. For this government today to declare that the negro shall not enjoy identical rights and privileges with the rest of his fellow citizens would be equivalent to the re-enactment of the discredited dogma of Judge Taney, that a negro has no rights that a white man is bound to respect. Indeed, the principle involved is just as vital to the ideal of the nation today as it was sixty years ago, although the public conscience may be less keenly alive to it.

"The war amendments to the constitution reaffirmed the original intention, that there should be no race distinction recognized by the national government.

"These great amendments, written into the constitution by the point of the bayonet dipped in patriotic blood, can never be eliminated nor their purpose ultimately defeated. Race discrimination is mentioned only to be forbidden. Mindful of these amendments, the states that have enacted laws repugnant to their spirit and letter have sought circumvention by cunningly devised phrases and tricky contrivances. Every such revised constitution bears the stamp of righteous condemnation in its very phaseology.

"The policy of the social separation of the races, alleged in justification of the present measure, is a matter with which the federal government has nothing to do. The intimate social and personal relationship of citizens do not fall within the scope of purview of the federal authority. Its concern is with the comprehensive relations of all citizens. Matters of minor detail are left to local and subordinate jurisdictions. The general government cannot find warrant for such action in the example of the several states. Discriminatory laws in the states are sought to be justified on the ground of the relative number of negroes in the general population. It is alleged that the great number of negroes are not prepared for participation in government or for intermingling with the whites without seriously lowering the tone and standard of civilization. The federal government has absolutely no such basis of excuse. The negro at present represents less than eleven per cent of the total population. The ratio is growing less with the passing of the decades. So far no state with so slight a negro element has deemed it necessary to adopt a code of 'Jim Crow' laws. If the general government should be inclined to follow the example of the states it would more wisely follow the lead of the more numerous and populous states, rather than the smaller number involved in exceptional circumstances.

"In Civil Service

"The negroes at present represent less than five per cent of the federal employes. There is no discernible indication of an increase in this ratio. For forty years the negro has entered the civil service of the government on the basis of his merit. The fact that he retains his hold shows that his work is satisfactory.

"It is not claimed that the negro has up to the present time been exempt from prejudice or discrimination in the public service. Neither is it fair to charge that the present administration is the author and finisher of segregation. But this is the first time that the race as a whole has been humiliated by the threat that the iniquitious principle would be enacted into legislation and become a fixed policy of the government. I was for some years connected with the civil service as clerk to the president of the United States—this under a Democratic administration. The colored employes were then relatively more numerous than they are today. At that time no such law was deemed desirable or even dreamed of. The negro since that time has made great progress, both in the cultural and on the substantial basis of respectability. During all these years the public service has suffered no detriment, nor his fellow employes any reasonable hardship by reason of his presence. If there have been cases of individual impropriety these should be dealt with on the basis deserved.

"The segregation of the races is as unnecessary as a practical expedient as it is subversive to the spirit of free institutions.

"Jim Crow" Legislation

"Separate but equal accommodations for both races is the slogan of the 'Jim Crow' legislation. Experience shows that this is impracticable, as reflection would show it to be impossible. Identity is the essence of equality in all public functions. Two non-interchangeable parts cannot long maintain their original purity. If some of our sagacious statesmen should secure the enactment of a law that there should be different weights and measures for the two races but the two yard sticks shall have the same length, and the pound weights shall contain the same number of ounces, provided that no negro should be accommodated by the white man's units of weights and measures, and vice versa, under heavy penalty of law; in the short process of time, human nature remaining what we know it to be, the negro would be receiving the lightest weight and the shortest measure.

"The man who cannot protect himself will become the victim in every issue where his interests are separated from those of the community at large. If there were two standards of coinage, of the same weight and fineness, only that the one set of coins must forever circulate among the negroes and the other among white people, the black man's coins would immediately depreciate in comparison. The parity could only be maintained by free interchangeability. The negro has supreme confidence in the American dollar, because he knows that the same coin that is in his pocket today will be in the white man's pocket tomorrow. And so it is with rights and privileges under the law. There can be no equality of rights where identity of rights is denied.

"To the casual observer. the assignment of space in a government building to a handful of colored civil service employes would seem to be a matter of trivial importance. But closer inspection reveals a deeper significance. It is but the thin blade of the wedge whose entrance threatens to split the log asunder. Should the national government adopt this seemingly simple provision, it would thereby sanction all of the discriminatory legislation on the statute books of the several states, and would suggest and justify all such enactments in the future. The present plight of the negro is a significant commentary on the doctrine that the white race is good enough to become the beneficent governor of the negro without his consent or participation.

"There are 10,000,000 negroes in the United States who are rapidly progressing in intelligence and wealth and in responsible power. He has no voice in making, administering or interpreting the laws by which he is to be governed.

"Men in the highest public place, whose position rests upon the basis of negro constituency, denounce their black constituents in language not to be found in the lexicon of decency. There is no voice answering back. Legislation is proposed to humiliate and degrade the negro such as no officer of the government would dare whisper concerning any other element of the nation. But the negro's tongue is tied, and his voice is hushed because of his political nullity.

"In his helpless need, the negro can only say to the nation that he has been loyal and devoted to her standards and ideals, with the hope that she is too fair to be unjust even to the least of her citizens. But in the face of the current trend of things, he can only indulge in the painful query: 'Is this the reward of loyalty?'

Must be Recognized

"Hamilton W. Mabie, in his article in the Outlook for August on "Americans and the east, says: 'Race differences must be frankly and clearly recognized, economical differences must be candidly faced, but race hatred must be driven beyond the pale of civilization it is a survival of barbarism and it must go back where it belongs.'

"The great white race will some day in its sober second thought recognize the truth of these words, and will augment its greatness by emancipating itself from this detestable spirit of race hatred. It cannot be that this great American people is always going to be content to prostrate itself before this mean and degrading spirit. It owes it to itself, as well as this black race and to all the other races, to free itself from so debasing an influence. If it is to maintain its influence in the world under the ever growing influence of Christianity, which knows neither Greek nor Jew, barbarian, Scythean, bond nor free, it can not hope to do so with race prejudice inscribed on its banner.

"The white man may be strong enough to fight the black man in this country, but he is not strong enough to fight God Almighty and His eternal and inexorable laws of righteousness and brotherhood. These laws will ultimately remake him, or break him as rubbish to the void."

DEFENDS MANHOOD RIGHTS.

President Wilson's Segregation Policy Condemned by Southern Paper.

The Lexington Herald, the leading Democratic newspaper of the blue grass region of Kentucky, proves a notable exception to the rule by which southern dailies rally to the support of President Wilson's policy of discrimination against the Negro, says the New York Evening Post. "The humblest American citizen of full Negro blood is, in the eyes of the law, the full equal of the most powerful citizen of the purest Anglo-Saxon descent," says Editor Desha Breckenridge, in a leading article published Nov. 17, which is, in part, as follows:

We regret the president has again permitted himself to display irritation to those who went to him as chief executive of the nation and refused to answer questions put to him about the treatment of public employees.

When the women who are striving to secure equal suffrage approached him he took refuge behind the prerogative that every private citizen but no public official has the right to exercise a display of temper and a declaration that he must refuse to be catechized.

For the second time he has permitted himself to lose his temper when confronted by a delegation of citizens asking him to take action about a matter that is embarrassing to him. A number of Negroes representing various Negro organizations appealed to him to forbid the segregation of Negroes in the departments at Washington. The spokesman of the delegation reminded him of campaign pledges

The Colored American Review 12/5/14

made and stated that they did not come to him to ask charity, but as American citizens to demand equal treatment to that accorded other American citizens.

Does the president of the United States believe that as a matter of governmental policy citizens of African extraction should be treated differently from citizens of Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Slav or Latin extraction? Is the president of the United States, the chief executive officer of the greatest republic in the world that has opened its doors as a refuge for the oppressed of all nations, willing to stand before the peoples of the earth as giving the sanction of his great personality and high office to the perpetuation of race prejudice? Is it to be the policy of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, that any race is to be set aside as distinguished from another race?

At what point will the government as government stop the segregation of different races? As we conceive the purpose of this government, it is to treat every individual as equal before the eyes of the law—black or white, red or yellow, Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic—whatever the breed, whatever the creed, matters not, at least should matter not to the public official charged with the duty of serving all the people.

The humblest American citizen of full Negro blood is in the eyes of the law the full equal of the most powerful citizen of the purest Anglo-Saxon descent. The public servant elected by the people, paid by the people, owes to the humblest citizen the same protection and the same treatment accorded to the most powerful.

We are distressed that the president has allied himself with those who believe in the perpetuation of race prejudice and justify race passion. As a private citizen every man has the right to determine his own course. As a public official the higher the office the greater the obligation to act with justice and treat with patience those who must look to the public officer for the protection of the law. It is but a step in descent from the position taken by those public officials in Washington who segregate one race to the public official in a southern state who advocates lynch law. The example of the higher official will be cited by the lower official as justification for his course. The mob of the south that lynches in the night is but a step further than the official order that segregates because of color in the day.

WILSON BEHIND

Work Monroe N. Jan 19

SEGREGATION

President of the United States Endorses Segregation in Governmental Service

GETS MAD WITH NEGROES

Declares Delegation from Equal Rights League Was Insulting because They Dared Object to Jim Crow Government.

CALL IT ECONOMIC POLICY

The New York Age

Wants the Negro to Separate Himself from White People—Has Proven Equal Efficiency with White Race—Rebuked Spokesman and Dismissed Delegation

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, told a delegation of Negroes from the National Independence Equal Rights League which called on him Thursday, November 12, to protest against segregation of Negro employees of the government, that segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races; that the thing to be sought by the Negro was complete independence of white people and that he felt the white race would do everything possible to assist them; that the question of segregation in the departments was not a political, but a human problem.

To these statements the delegation took exception. William Monroe Trotter of Boston, as spokesman, declared to the president that colored people did not seek charity or assistance but that they took the position that they had equal rights with whites and that those rights should be respected. He denied there had been any friction between the two races before segregation was begun, and suggested that unless the administration abandoned the segregation policy the Democratic Party could expect the united opposition of the Negro voters in 1916. He charged that the administration had been influenced in its decision by Secretary McAdoo, Postmaster General Burleson and John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency.

Nashville, Tennessee.

OCT 22 1914

SCARE STORIES PUT OUT BY BEASLEY TO MAKE NEGROES VOTE FOR BEN W. HOOPER

Several Well Known Colored M[illegible]ject to Being Used as Cat's Paws and Order Their Names Taken Off Circular Addressed to Colored Voters.

The activity of the Hooper machine in trying to line up the colored voters of Davidson county has led them into complications from which they are now endeavoring to extricate themselves. In the first place, a meeting was held by the Beasley committee and it was planned to spread broadcast a report that the negroes would be disfranchised if the democratic ticket is elected. To assist in this scheme it was decided to make it appear that the fifteenth amendment is to be repealed and that the Tennessee senators will work to this end. Flaming circulars and hand-bills have been for days past thrust into the hands of every negro voter with instructions to "beware of the democrats."

The first appeal signed by J. C. Napier, H. E. Cole, Gooch Fite, Wm. Crawford, J. D. Fowler, J. C. Crawley, E. W. D. Isaac and others, calling themselves the "Colored Republican Committee," was in part as follows:

"Call the voters of your ward or precinct together at once, organize Hooper clubs, appoint special workers, secure good speakers, distribute campaign literature and see to it that every negro voter registers preparatory to voting. Become an earnest solicitor. Count one in the campaign every moment from now until the polls close on election day. Urge your friends to vote for Hon. Ben W. Hooper for governor, Capt. W. C. Sadler for railroad commissioner, and for members of the legislature who stand pledged to support the reform policy that has been inaugurated by the present governor."

This was hot stuff, but as the Beasley committee had neglected the formality of consulting several of the prominent colored men whose names are signed to the call to arms, the complications set in. J. C. Napier, one of the most prominent negroes and who formerly held the position of register of the United States treasury, demanded that his name be taken off a circular which contained several misstatements. This was followed by E. W. D. Isaacs and other prominent negroes, who did not care to be made cats-paws for Jim Beasley and other prominent Hooper campaign managers. J. M. Baker, another prominent negro, who operates a barber shop in East Nashville, last night repudiated the circular and stated that he had not authorized his name to be signed to it. It is understood that J. C. Crawley, who is a member of the faculty of the negro normal school, is another whose name was signed without warrant.

It is said that D. A. Hart, formerly editor of the Nashville Globe, but who has recently established the Nashville News, a colored organ, is directly responsible for the circulation of the objectionable literature, at the behest of Jim Beasley. Among other sensational statements the circulars say that the plan of the democrats is to "make negroes practically slaves again," the Nashville News says: "Let the negro stay free. Take your choice, slavery or freedom."

Boston Transcript

Statesman

NOV 13 1914

THE WHITE HOUSE INCIDENT.

Southern people will not be astounded at the report from Washington about a negro adopting such an attitude in conversation with the President of the United States as to make himself offensive.

The negro was spokesman for a delegation of his race that came to protest against segregation of the races in government buildings where they are employed. Such segregation has been—it appears—practiced more generally since the Democrats came into power.

Many Northern white people will not approve of this practice of segregation. They think it is unkind. Their sympathy for the negroes makes Northern negroes think they are being abused. Consequently the negro who went to Washington to enter a protest could not well avoid speaking in a manner that caused the President to remark that the spokesman had lost his temper and was making himself offensive.

President Wilson delivered the most sensible answer that could be made under the circumstances. He said the negroes were denied none of the comforts and privileges of the offices in which they work. That is all the negroes have a right to demand.

While we have no sympathy with the foolhardy manner of Northern people and Europeans in dealing with negroes on a basis of social and all other kinds of equality we think we understand it perfectly. The negroes are really a curiosity. The mass of the people have the same antipathy to segregation that we would have toward social ostracism of one lone Chinaman in a town. But where there are any considerable number of negroes segregation loses whatever of cruelty there might be in it and becomes the only practical course. The proof that it is a practical course is its uniform success in the South.

The only trouble is that in this part of the country we sometimes lose sight of the fair and legitimate interests of the colored brother and don't make his part of the railway car—for instance—as clean and comfortable as the rest of the train. That is not fair. The Statesman has discussed this topic before and reverts to it again by way of completing the argument in this case in favor of fair segregation as the best course for all concerned.

The pitiful and ridiculous phase of the attitude of the people of the North who make so much trouble for negroes and themselves by their unsound attitude toward the race question is that the moment they have any considerable number of negroes to deal with they become actually rabidly anti-negro, not remembering that they "wished" their troubles on themselves.

NASHVILLE, TENN

Banner

OCT 26 1914

NEGRO REPUBLICANS PLAN BIG RALLY

A negro Republican rally and mass-meeting will be held at the Scovell-street A. M. E. Church Tuesday night by Second and Third Ward voters. The Morgan Merritt Band has agreed to give a free musical concert. E. W. Isaac will discuss the main issues of the campaign. The speaking will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

Political - 1914
Office Holding

PRESIDENT WILSON'S "NEW FREEDOM" AND THE NEGRO

The New York Age 11/19/14

When a man gets mad or drunk, he blurts out the truth; that is the truth which he would not utter under normal conditions. President Wilson got mad at the delegation from the Equal Rights League, that had an audience with him last week, and he blurted out the truth, the truth about how he really feels toward the Negro.

The country now knows what his innermost sentiments are. There may have been other Presidents who held the same sort of sentiments; **but Mr. Wilson bears the discreditable distinction of being the first President of the United States, since Emancipation, who openly condoned and vindicated prejudice against the Negro.**

In effect, the President dismissed the delegation summarily. It was given out from the White House that the audience terminated as it did because the spokesman of the delegation lost his temper and became insolent and offensive in his remarks. Anyone who will carefully read the reports of the incident can see that it was really **the President who lost his temper** and that it was **only the President** who made any remark that could be termed offensive. And he lost his temper because **he did not like being told the truth about a disagreeable subject.** If Mr. Wilson's heart and his brain had been on the right side on this question, he could have patiently listened to whatever was said.

The general charge of "insolence" savors too much of a false standard of dignity; or worse, it smacks just a bit of a despatch that might be received from any Southern community at any time, which reads, "Negro lynched; cause, insolence to white man."

The President is quoted as saying that he had not been addressed in such a manner since he entered the White House. We are prepared to believe that is true; but, what could he expect under the circumstances?

Could he expect men making a plea for fundamental justice for their own race to indulge in the polished, dispassionate and soulless phrases to which he himself is given? Could he expect them to talk as though they were discussing an appointment to some fourth-class post-office?

We do not know what Mr. Trotter said, but it is certain, if he had in any way overstepped the bounds of propriety, the facts would have been clearly set forth in the newspaper reports.

No man with any sense of fairness can justify the President's segregation policy. It is wrong in general, because it is contrary to law, because it is contrary to the spirit of democracy and Christianity, because it is contrary to enlightened humanitarian thought. It is wrong in particular, because it is contrary to what has been the common practice for fifty years, and because it is enforced against a class of colored people that furnish no reason for it. The colored clerks in the Departments are all men and women of education and no small degree of culture. In fact, it is not an overdrawn statement to say that, in educational equipment, **the colored department clerks average above the white clerks in the same grade**; for, whereas a colored college graduate must seek such a position, the white university man can go into unlimited higher vocations open to him.

As Negroes, we resent the President's attitude and action. As an integral part of the republic, we are mortified to see the head of the nation make himself an apologist for discrimination between citizens on the basis of color.

The President has preached "The New Freedom," he has raised his voice against religious prejudice, he has used the influence of the United States, backed up by the power of its army and navy, in the interest of the landless peons of Mexico; but **not one word has he uttered for fair play** to the ten million Negroes in this country; **not one word of hope or encouragement has he thrown out to them;** but whenever he has used his great influence, it has been **against them** and for their **humiliation.**

Mr. Wilson, the men who waited upon you did not go to ask any favors; neither did they go to have a Sunday School lecture read to them from a primary catechism; nor to be patted on the head and told to be "good little niggers and run home"; no, those men went as **citizens of the United States** to you as the **Chief Magistrate of the nation** to ask that you investigate and correct an unwarranted wrong that had been put upon their race, a wrong which if permitted to grow would eventually rob that race of self-respect and place upon it an official government badge of inferiority; that is what they went to ask, and it vexes you, it makes you angry, they shall not be allowed another audience. **Great God! what can be this Democratic Administration's conception of Democracy?**

In this whole matter, Mr. Wilson's attitude, while not in keeping with his position as President of this great nation, is, at least, **explainable** by what we know of him. But it is **incomprehensible** where those members of the delegation and other colored men who voted for Wilson two years ago ever got the idea that he would act differently from the way in which he has acted. What single deed or utterance in his whole life has there ever been that could be so construed or twisted as to give them the faintest hope that Mr. Wilson would prove a **second Lincoln?** or even a **second-rate Lincoln?**

It is, perhaps, after all, a good thing that the incident happened as it did. If Mr. Wilson had listened to the delegation, and made some cautious and perfunctory remarks about "looking into the matter, etc.," nobody would ever have known that the Equal Rights committee had waited upon him, and, most probably, nothing would ever have been done.

As it is, the attention of the country has been focused upon this wrong, and the judgment of the American people, which at bottom stands for fair play, will be brought to bear upon it. It is probable that public opinion will call a halt on this **retrocession to ante-bellum tenets, and blot out this reproach on our national government.**

To the Administration and all who stand against giving the Negro in this country a fair and equal chance—you had as well take notice now as later: **The Negro question will never be settled until it is settled right.** You may evade, you may postpone, you may circumvent, but it will ever spring up to **confront** and **confound** you.

Do not delude yourselves with the thought that we are so weak that life and spirit can be crushed out of us, that we can eventually be ground down and reduced to nothing. We are of a race that has **never despaired or died;** other races may wither before you, other races may come and pass away, but we are of a **Race Eternal,** we are of **the Mother of Races.**

We are ten million loyal citizens of this republic; we have helped to till its soil and we have helped to fight its battles; whatever share of national duty, however humble it may have been, that has fallen to our hands we have striven faithfully to perform; we are earnestly endeavoring to fit ourselves to perform a larger and nobler share of that duty—what more can you require?

ENTERPRISE
Beaumont Tex
NOV 28 1914

RACE SEGREGATION.

The Trotter incident shows that there is a growing tendency among educated negroes of the north to oppose race segregation not only in government offices but in public buildings and conveyances, in places of amusement and public entertainment and in places of residence. The incident shows that a few negro leaders in the north are growing bolder in their demands, for they have not hesitated to invade the White House and insult the president of the United States, and they have subsequently held public indignation meetings for the purpose of justifying their course.

The negro Trotter does not represent the best men of his race. He represents only those educated negroes who seek social equality with the white man. The better part of the colored race is represented by Booker T. Washington, who believes that the negroes will be given such recognition as he earns it and that the mission of the real friends of the race is to prepare it for better things.

"Segregation," says the Shreveport Times, "deprives the negro of no right to which he is entitled under the law It does not bar him from employment in the government service. It does not operate against his pay. It simply recognizes a fact. That fact is that there is a color line; that it was drawn by nature and not by law; and that there is no way of bridging it without harm. The negro who does not recognize these things lacks pride of race and becomes a menace to its inviolable rules."

Troy, N. Y. Times
OCT 28 1914

Equal Rights Assured.

Former [illegible]man John P. Kelly was [illegible] of praise for the colo[illegible]ve the assurance [illegible]e accorded equal rigi[illegible]n th[illegible]t of the success of the Democratic [illegible].

We ask no more than an equal chance; but that much we demand.

THE PRESS OF NEW YORK AND THE SEGREGATION INCIDENT.

The New York Age 11/19/14

It was gratifying to see how the segregation incident at the White House last week was treated by the influential newspapers of this city. First came the "World." Without waiting to see which way the cat was going to jump, it spoke out the very next morning in a righteous editorial which stood squarely for justice without any qualifications or reservations. On account of the "World's" great circulation and wide influence, this editorial will do incalculable good. It is of deeper significance, because **the "World" is a staunch supporter of the Wilson Administration.**

In the afternoon the "Mail," the "Globe" and the "Evening Post" contained strong editorials; although the "Post" somewhat spoiled the effect of its article by the first half-dozen apologetic lines.

The "Times" and the "American" have so far kept silent. Only the "cynical Sun," among the great papers, had something nasty to say.

The "Sun" contained a few lines scribbled by some member of its staff who is not yet **"emancipated"** or by some **pinhead** who thought it a chance to be flippant.

The squib reads as follows:

> "The man and brother ought to behave himself civilly when he is allowed to present his grievances to the President of the United States in person; but the President of the United States would not have been subjected to any annoyance on Thursday if the visitors who abused his good nature had been deflected to the janitorial personage, whoever he may be, in whose province their business belonged."

Every **decent man** on the "Sun's" staff ought to **feel ashamed** on reading those lines. If the "Sun" favors the Administration's segregation policy it should have spoken out and said so or kept silent. To cast such a shallow slur upon a matter that vitally interests ten million citizens of the country and their friends is **beneath what is to be expected of a great newspaper.**

The editorial in the "World," by-the-way, made a splendid reference to the Hon. Charles W. Anderson.

FRICTION

Trotter Visit

DOUBTLESS President Wilson had good reason to be provoked by the style of the address made to him by Mr. Trotter, one of the speakers of a delegation of negroes who visited him by appointment to protest against the segregation of negro clerks in the departments at Washington. Mr. Trotter is editor of a negro paper in Boston, who offends many of his own color by his superabundant untactful belligerency. The other members of the delegation made plain but respectful addresses and helped their cause; but the President had fair occasion to tell the delegation that at any further interview with him Mr. Trotter's presence would not be acceptable.

Nevertheless the delegation had the right on their side, and the President gave them no satisfaction. During previous administrations since the war colored clerks who won a place under civil service rules were treated just like white clerks. If there were fifty or a hundred in a room they had their desks with the others, and no special complaint was made. But when this administration came in clerks from southern states began to be offended that they should work beside negroes, and the heads of departments or bureaus sympathized with them and put the colored clerks by themselves, on the ground that it was humiliating for white people to sit and work near black people on a level of equality. If they had been Indians, or half-Indians, like several honored members of Congress, there would have been no trouble, but because they were of a race that had endured slavery, they were told, in actions that speak louder than words, that they were not fit associates even in labor and must go by themselves. It was the Jim Crow car rule of the South, and the South had captured Washington.

The President did not meet the occasion properly. He defended the segregation. He said it was done "to avoid friction." Friction was not necessary; it had been trivial in the past, even when Hoke Smith was Secretary of the Interior. The heads of bureaus could control it if they cared to. Those that made friction could be dismissed. The President said he had made investigation and had found that the colored clerks had as fair accommodations as the white; but that is not to the purpose. These colored clerks would have just the same right to complain if the comforts provided them were superior to those given their white brothers and sisters. What they have the right to demand at the hands of the Government is exact equality of justice, and segregation is not equality. There will be "friction" and there ought to be friction, if any race, black, yellow or brown, is humiliated and insulted by the Government.

Minneapolis, Minn
TRIBUNE

NOV 2 1 1914

Let the Negro Do His Work in Peace.

The American President receives many delegations in the course of his four years of service. Some of the callers may be assumed to dislike the man who holds the office at that particular time. But all of them are assumed to have deference for the office which the man holds.

This rule has now been broken. One man, a spokesman for a delegation, forgot the deference due to the office of President. He was promptly and properly rebuked.

Had the offender been a white man, a mere American citizen, the incident would have attracted little attention. We should most of us have been ashamed. But we would not have talked about it.

The offender was not a white man, however. He was a Negro. And he misrepresented his race precisely as a white man, culpable in the same degree, would have misrepresented his race.

Whereupon, throughout New England, rises a storm of protest—not against the one who forgot the dignity of the presidential office, but against the President who sought to uphold the dignity of his office. The purpose is clear. It is not to help the Negro race. No race can be helped by incitement to discourtesy and bad manners. The purpose is to injure the man who happens to be President and the party whose nominee he was when elected.

Race prejudice is a whirlwind. It is never raised without disaster. Those who raise it in this particular instance are reckless alike of themselves and the race they are urging on to indignation.

Of all race prejudice possible in America none is worse than that between white men and black men. The Negro is at last finding his full liberty. He is learning that his best support is self-support. He is fitting himself to support himself. As a holder of property in America he has advanced in ten years from $500,000,000 to $1,144,000,000. The worst thing that could happen to him, almost, is a row with the white men who are paying the larger charge for his education, lending him money to acquire land, counseling and helping to make himself a substantial, solid element in our citizenship.

Any office he may hold in the departments at Washington is not half so important as the other office he may hold as mechanic, farmer, merchant, or teacher. If it follows in Washington that to rise in the Government service he must be given charge of white women it is perfectly clear to everyone that he cannot rise far. Talk of "segregation" is idle. The more attention is drawn to his position in the departments the harder that position becomes.

The best course—best for the Negro himself, a thousand times best—is to let the whole matter alone. It is significant that the Negro is letting it alone. Here in the Northwest, where every disposition prevails to give him all the opportunity he can employ, it would be criminal to foment a discussion that has the effect of treating the Negro as though he were an alien among us.

Washington Herald

1[illegible]ember 1914

PRESIDENT REBUKES NEGRO DELEGATION

Terms Interview on Race Segregation His "Most Offensive" Experience in White House.

President Wilson yesterday went on record as viewing alleged segregation of the white and colored races in government departments as a "human problem" and not as a political question, and informed a delegation of six colored men who called on him to thrash out the matter that the colored men of the nation may show their approval or disapproval of his treatment of the question the next time they go to the polls.

President Wilson's statement of his stand came in an interview with a delegation of colored men headed by W. M. Trotter, of Boston, secretary of the National Independence Equal Rights League. The interview was scheduled to last for fifteen minutes, but the colored men were closeted with the President for an hour.

Mr. Wilson termed the interview the "most offensive" experience he has had in the White House. Trotter, leaving the White House, termed the interview "a warm session."

The delegation protested against alleged segregation in the Treasury Department by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Comptroller of the Currency Williams, and in the Postoffice Department by Postmaster General Burleson.

The President went into detail in explaining his position, and when he had concluded Trotter, the spokesman, began cross-questioning Mr. Wilson and grew more objectionable until the President sharply rebuked him and abruptly terminated the interview.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political — 1914
Office Holding

THE RACE'S FRIENDS

Only such extreme occasions as the monstrous blunder of President Woodrow Wilson in his official declaration of a "Jim-Crow" government at Washington reveal the number and strength of the staunch friends which the colored citizen possesses in this country. The New York World, for example, has been perhaps the strongest supporter in season and out of season which the transplanted Southern Rebel in the White House has had. The New York Evening Post, also Democratic, has played in this respect a close second to the World. From the colored race they can hope for nothing great in the way of financial support. Indeed, at the hands of the Democratic President, as the leading party organs in the metropolis, they have everything to gain. Save for the prayers and gratitude of a patient and persecuted people, save for the reward which comes from a consciousness of a policy of right and justice the interest of these and all other Democratic papers of the nation lies wholly with the head of their party. Yet last week we found the most ringing rebukes of Woodrow Wilson, which set the nation thinking, in these same Democratic organs. Surely patriotism still lives. Surely the race need not despair so long as such friends speak out loud and bold for its equal rights in this Republic. Henry Watterson in the Louisville Courier-Journal, who took his accustomed noble stand along with the World, the Boston Globe, the Boston Herald, are only a few among the host of great Democratic organs which have reminded the President that he is not only wrong but unconstitutional in his efforts to set up segregation as a matter of this nation's policy. We mention these first because as a matter of principle, in spite of party affiliations, they have stood up in the hour of the race's need and declared they must be counted as the friends of equal rights for all citizens, black as well as white. Yet that in these days of weak-kneed Republicanism and pandering Progressiveism such great dailies as the New York Tribune, New York Globe, New York Evening Mail, Buffalo Express, and Chicago Tribune and a host of others equally good and true should speak out are an evidence that the number of the black race's friends in this country is still legion. The nation's press has given the colored citizen a promise of a new birth of freedom and a new lease on civic life. The colored citizen has far more and stronger friends in this nation than he has enemies. His enemies are only more aggressive and more noisy.

The colored citizen can not now sit supinely by and rest upon his oars. The fight has not been won. The South is still in the saddle. The hydra-headed snake of Southern race prejudice has not been killed, but only scotched. There must be no letup in the fight for at least two years against the Jim Crow government which Woodrow Wilson and the resuscitated Rebel cause are seeking to impose upon the black race. That fool and traitor among you who arises during the rest of his administration—as did our Detroit contemporary last week—or in 1916 to espouse the cause of Woodrow Wilson, must be damned forever by the race. The friends of the race, so many of whom are now aroused as to what is going on, must be kept in line to prevent the South from working its wicked will wholesale and disastrously against you. The South realizes that its time is short. It will work fast. The South—and when we here say South we mean the South that dominates to-day—the purblind prejudiced race hating South, for the colored man has hosts of strong friends in the Southern States also—reckons not with the nation's need of black soldiers to-morrow and black toilers to-day. She seeks only her own selfish white supremacy, whether or not that spells her own moral and industrial suicide, whether or not that spells the destruction of the Constitution of the Republic. From that South destructive and dominating the black man must resolve here and now to protect himself. Here and now to-day he must thank God for his host of friends that are rallying to his cause.

"THE POT AND THE KETTLE!"

Topekan "Waxed Fat" on "Crow" While President Woodrow Wilson Was Teaching School---Says Washington "Jim Crow" is a Roosevelt Bill of Fare.

The Topeka Plaindealer
11/20/14

The following interesting article on "Segregation" is taken from the The Topeka Daily Capital of Nov. 17th. The truth is laid bare, but all the truth is not exposed. Mr. John M. Dorsey, of this city, who spent two years in the government's service at Washington, as a clerk in the Census Bureau — 1910-12, asserts that old "Jim Crow" flourished while he was there, and now claims that one of the rankest "Jim Crow" dens in the departments at Washington now is in the Sixth Auditor's office, over which the ruling head is a hold-over Republican, a Mr. Cram, a protege of Theodore Roosevelt. Even in the Census Bureau, which was temporary work for more than 3000 men and women for about two years, "Jim Crow" departments were inaugurated and maintained. It was under Mr. Roosevelt's administration that "Jim Crowism" sprang up in the departments, but for fear of losing their jobs the colored men and women dared not complain, but now that the Demorats have displaced many of the colored clerks there are many to join in the cry against the practice of segregation, but the Democrats are going on in the road surveyed out by Roosevelt and are only adding fuel to the flame and spreading this wonderful Amerian disease. The Capital says:

"We have been seeking light on the race question as it has broken out in the departments at Washington and in the conflict of testimony have sought for what are the substantial facts, It appears that segregation has actually been carried out in the departments of the Treasury, especially the Comptroller's bureau, and the postoffice. How it is with the other departments does not fully appear, but probably not much different. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, is a New Yorker by residence since 1892, but a Georgian by parentage, birth and education.. Postmaster General Burleson is a Texan of the southernmost stripe. Comptroller Williams is a Virginian of aristocratic lineage. To top them all, President Wilson is a Virginian by birth and early training, and when he moved from the state of his birth it was not north but further south, into Georgia, where he began the practice of law.

"The President does not deny segregation, but he justifies it. The separation of the Negro and white employes in the departments mentioned has been necessary, he explains, for the comfort and well being and the interest of the Negro and white employes alike, and the results of segregation are a happier set of employes all around.

"This is simply the talk that has been made to President Wilson by his cabinet and bureau heads, all of whom are saturated with race prejudices. Why is it that never until a Virginian President and Texas and Georgia Secretaries assumed office, was there complaint of friction, discomfort or unpleasantness in the departments at Washington because Negro clerks work at adjoining desks with white clerks? The reason is because not until now, since the emancipation of the slaves, has a Southern President occupied the White House and filled the departments with Southern chiefs. It is insolent, petty, offensive Southern effrontery towards competent and loyal employes because of their race that is now dominant at Washington and the trouble is that it is setting up a precedent and a principle that if maintained are to cause the government heavy penalties in years to come. It is impossible for the United States government to practice treachery to itself, to betray the principles on which it is founded and conducted, to prove traitor to the organic law and the underlying laws of American political life, and not suffer the due penalties of such betrayal.

"This is what has happened at Washington with the approval of the Chief Magistrate himself. Personal feeling and antipathy have been exalted above the law, not the strict statute law, which has not been violated, but the deeper and vital law of the rights of citizenship. This has been done without cause or reason, never thought of until now as desirable or necessary, but as a concession to race prejudice. Discrimination between equal citizens has been arbitrarly inaugurated by the executive branch of the government itself, when discrimination is the most hateful as it is the most insidious poison to democracy and has been so described by the Democratic party in particular and by Wm. J. Bryan more eloquently than by any other Democrat. 'Equal rights to all; special privileges to none.' The administration that boasts of the

New Freedom and recently congratulated itself to giving business larger liberty arbitrarily restricts the freedom and the rights of Negro employes of the government. Never has this occurred before. It blazons forth the fact that we have a Jim Crow government now at Washington."

We are pleased to note, however, that there is growing a strong sentiment against the spread of "Jim Crow" in the government service and no matter where lies the fountain head of the disease the Capital article is timely and if heeded by the powers that be trouble for the future may be avoided, for the growth of lawlessness knows no bounds when once on a rampage.

President Wilson and the Negro

That was an unusual and extraordinary episode in American history that occurred in the White House on Thursday, November 14th, when William Monroe Trotter of Boston incurred the displeasure of President Wilson when speaking for a delegation of colored citizens that had called upon the President to protest against segregation of the races in the government departments in Washington.

The President told the committee that segregation was not a political but a human problem, and was offended and indignant when Mr. Trotter took issue with him.

William Monroe Trotte
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rather think, however, that
Trotter's agressiveness has made many new friends for the cause he represents outside of the White House.

William Monroe Trotter deserves the thanks of every American Negro who values his status as a citizen for putting this question squarely up to the President of the United States. The idea of a Jim Crow government, instituted by members of Mr. Wilson's cabinet with his acquiesence, is unAmerican and repugnant to the American sense of right and justice. The time has come for every Negro who essays the role of leadership, in whatever capacity, to speak out in unqualified and unmistakable terms against the segregation propaganda.

Somebody must be sacrificed in every great cause, and if Mr. Trotter's experience results in his banishment from the executive chambers during the rest of Mr. Wilson's administration the good that will result to the cause of human rights will more than offset the displeasure afforded the President and the humiliation heaped upon Mr. Trotter.

President Wilson committed himself squarely upon the question of segregation. His attitude has not been clearly understood before. Many have attributed the treatment of the colored clerks in the departments to the attitude of the various heads of the departments. But having been "smoked out" by William Monroe Trotter his attitude is now clearly understood. He regards the question as a social one and refuses to discuss it as a political one. To this attitude on the part of the president of the United States William Monroe Trotter demurred. He told the President that the colored people objected to the government undertaking to interpret this treatment of them in the way of sympathy and help and charity for the benefit of dependent wards. That the colored American is a full fledged absolutely equal citizen under the law. That segregation in itself is an injury and a denial of the equality of citizenship. That it is unfair to separate the Afro-American when there is no similar separation of the Semitic, Teutonic, Latin, Celtic or Salvic government emloyees. He told the President that white and colored employees had been working together in peace and harmony for fifty years and that it is contrary to the facts to say that segregation was instituted because of racial friction.

This frank and bold statement of the case by Mr. Trotter offended the President. He refused to discuss the matter further with his audience.

Mr. Wilson is the leader of his party. He stands for the segregation of the Negro. His party stands for the same. The psychology of segregation is that it aims to brand as inferior beings the race upon whom it is practiced. It cannot be practiced without injury and discrimination. It does not prevent racial friction, but increases it by encouraging racial hatred. It is a legalized badge of inferiority and was not contemplated in the fundamental principles of the American government. It is contrary to the spirit and letter of the constitution. Its trend is toward the economic elimination of the Negro.

William Monroe Trotter is the victim of an unfortunate episode, but back of his aggressive fight for human rights is the great American spirit of justice and fair play.

THE TROTTER INCIDENT.

Mr. Trotter denies very vehemently that he was offensive to President Wilson, either in words, tone of voice, look or gesture. In short, he was the very personification of propriety. Well, it is not our object to have Mr. Trotter appear otherwise than he was. Newspaper men and public men generally know the editor's style—he is rabid. His style does not undermine his logic by any means, but we will all concede that offense can be given by the tone of voice, the words, the looks or the gestures. And what it takes to offend in some of these ways, Mr. Trotter has it. Besides he is not competent to sit in judgment on his own case.

How the editor addressed the President is immaterial to the argument consequently nothing should be lost However, it is not so easy as that. Unfortunately, the lines of our social and civil activities do not run parallel; it means that we do lose if, when presenting our grievances, we appear violent and abusive. The history of petitions is that they are couched in the most respectful language and presented accordingly. Then the fight follows out where it does the most good —among the people. The strictest formality should have ruled in this case as between the spokesman for the delegation and the President, even if it is held that the rights of men are not prejudiced or lessened in any event. We hold to that view, that nothing was sacrificed rightly, owing to Mr. Trotter's presentation, and also to the view that he was dead wrong in his style.

As to segregation, the question up, the President finds himself almost alone in standing for the ordering of race line conditions in the departments of our government. We can not see that a President has any such authority. The citizens have rights that a President is bound to respect. If it is not that way, then whom we elect to preside over our destinies is no longer in that capacity, but king over our destinies—an absolute monarchy, and from which there is no appeal. In these troublesome times it would be well for the President to grow reflective. He is but a man and thus liable to err. If being President is burdensome, he has voluntarily saddled on a bit that did not belong to him. He is no Atlas, nor has he been asked to become one. When he consented to set up a "back-door" arrangement for Negroes in the government departments he assumed an unnecessary burden.

President Wilson is not being sustained by the white people of the North. The influential white publications are arrayed against government by discrimination. Mr. Wilson has taken that machinery which was so needed to revert or to throw back prejudice and converted it into a prejudice-making concern. We can not see what may be expected of cases in the Supreme Court. Are they expected to be biased also, and thus work in conjunction with the anti-Negro program by the executive department of the government? The President will find it necessary to retreat from his position, one of dubious authority, or maintain it under the successful charge of introducing disorder and race war among an erstwhile peaceful people.

THE TROTTER AFFAIR.

The New York Globe, one of the oldest daily papers in the United States, in writing editorially concerning the visit of Editor William Munroe Trotter, of the Boston Guardian, and his committee, that visited President Wilson last week, has the following to say:

The manners of the chairman of the delegation of Negroes who called at the White House to p[illegible] against Jim-Crowism in the Washington departments may not have been all they should have been. But some heat and freedom of expression are to be conceded to members of a race denied their rights under the constitution and the laws as they behold a new discrimination in process of establishment. The president could have well afforded to pardon the affront to his dignity when he heard the Negro spokesman say that two years ago many of his people saw in him another Abraham Lincoln and that such had been foundly disappointed by the countenance that he had given to the segregation orders of Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson.

The president's clear and logical mind, a mind capable of cutting through minor issues to the main one, must be dissatisfied with the explanation that the segregation is to reduce "friction." He knows, although this factor is doubtless present to the authors of the order, that the chief thing beyond it is race prejudice. For fifty years men of different color have worked together in harmony. No one has declined public employment because of the presence of Negro employees. The order represents a concession to a spirit of injustice whose growth bodes no good to the future peace of this country.

The president has been deemed a national man—a man free from local prejudice which it has been the business of the politicians of some States to keep alive. Yet he is the first president, contrary to the principles of equality and justice that he has preached with so much energy and power, to countenance Jim-Crowism in the conduct of the national government. During the recent campaign the president wrote a letter in which he justly questioned the Americanism of any voter who permitted himself to be swayed by religions prejudices when marking his ballot. Race prejudice is meaner and more dangerous than religious prejudice.

The president, a man of Southern birth and broad principles, should lose no time in ordering the rescinding of the McAdoo and Burleson orders. The race hatred fomenters will accept from him action they would blindly oppose if it came from a president of Northern birth. He has a chance, just as the Negro orator declared, to be a second Abraham Lincoln by starting and leading a movement that will emancipate the race from disabilities under which it now labors, even as it was emancipated fifty years ago from involuntary servitude. The first and greatest of progressive principles is equality before the law.—Florida Times-Union

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political - 1914
Office Holding

WHY FLORIDA REPUBLICANS ARE SCARCE.

THE REASON FLORIDA IS A DEMOCRATIC STATE, says an Oracle, is because the Afro-Americans are permitted to vote; remove them from politics and the Republican party would be a factor to be reckoned with. He is positive that there will be no Republican party as long as the objectionable citizens vote as even the northern Republican turns to be a Democrat after being in the state a short time. Fine regard the Southerner must hold for the so-called "Doe Face" of the North. Instead of him being strong enough to inject his liberal ideas into them they force him to swallow their narrow views and join the semi-rebel ranks in action if not in spirit. So strong is the antipathy against the race that it is deemed almost a crime to be allied with a party which holds the Afro-American politically at least, on equality. Where there is but one party be it either Republican or Democratic, the community is the loser. Any party is the better for a little reasonable opposition, and so long as there is but one party in the state the fights are bound to remain factional, based only upon persons and the ambitions of politicians, and not upon questions of policy. That the South hereafter in the National conventions, will have their representation lowered, goes without saying. The present administration has done more than anything else to open the eyes of the Northerners that the South was truly in the saddle, a condition that has not prevailed since before the war. While it would be folly to intimate that because of this fact the country is not prosperous, yet many believe this to be true and the result is just the same. When everything else fails, as it usually does, the Democrats fall back on us as an issue to keep their heads above water. What is lacking in the Republican party in Florida is backbone. They may be in the minority but if they stick to the right principles they will come out on top.

GETTING UNDER COVER.

"IS JUSTICE A LOCAL OR NATIONAL QUESTION" the Chicago American pertinently asks President Wilson. Why, such a question? Has he not declared himself on many and divers occasions, the last two instances being in the recent interview in which Monroe Trotter figured so prominently, and the word sent to the woman's suffrage committee who asked but did not receive an audience with him. The President is quoted as having told advocates of woman's suffrage that they must not come to him or to the national leaders, because woman's suffrage is a state matter. What bird is it that sticks his head in the sand and imagines that he is entirely out of sight? The question of woman suffrage like the question of the Afro-American's rights cannot be settled by dodging or putting off the issues. Both are important, national in their scope and it isn't a hard matter to see that the intelligent and fair-minded people of this country, believe the time has come for the women to take a hand in the government and for the Afro-American to receive what the constitution says he shall have.

St Louis Westliche Post

NOV 14 1914

Neger im Weißen Hause.

Es iſt weit gekommen! Der Präſident der Ver. Staaten muß ſich von einem Schwarzen Dinge ſagen laſſen, die ein gewöhnlicher Menſch, wenn er nicht gerade Fiſchblut in den Adern hat, mit einem Fauſtſchlag beantworten würde. Daß Herr Wilſon die Schmach des Augenblickes bitter empfand, hat er in klaren Worten ſelbſt ausgedrückt, und er hat ſich damit den Dank des ganzen Landes verdient. Der Wortführer der Neger aber hat durch ſein Auftreten bewieſen, daß die von Generalpoſtmeiſter Burleſon angeordnete Trennung der Raſſen in den Poſtämtern, die den Anlaß gab zu der Beſchwerde vor dem Präſidenten, eine weiſe Maßregel war, die unter keinen Umſtänden zurückgenommen werden ſollte. Gerade ſolche Leute, wie jener Trotter, der den höchſten Beamten des Landes in unfläthigſter Weiſe beleidigte, ſind es, die den Neger in Verruf gebracht haben. Pochend auf ihre „völlige Gleichberechtigung mit jedem anderen amerikaniſchen Bürger", werden ſie frech und herausfordernd, ohne in ihrem Dünkel zu begreifen, daß ſie dadurch ihrer Sache den denkbar ſchlechteſten Dienſt erweiſen.

Doch ſind die Neger nicht die allein Schuldigen; die Hauptverantwortung liegt in unſerem politiſchen Syſtem. Solange der Schwarze vor jeder Wahl von beiden Parteien umſchmeichelt und umworben wird als „Mitbürger"; ſo lange ſeine Stimme genau ſo viel gilt, wie die des Weißen, ſo lange wird er ein gefährlicher Faktor bleiben. Nur die gänzliche Ausſchaltung des Negers aus der Politik kann darin Wandel ſchaffen. Das mag den Ohren ſentimentaler Schwärmer reaktioär klingen, aber Thatſache bleibt es darum doch. Die jetzige Stellung des Negers in der Politik iſt eine in jeder Beziehung unwürdige, jede Art von Korruption fördernde. Indem Kampagneredner aller Parteien der Eitelkeit der ſchwarzen Raſſe ihr Opfer bringen, ſteigern ſie dieſe ins Maßloſe, und wenn nachher, wie dies gewöhnlich der Fall iſt, die Verſprechungen nicht erfüllt werden, bricht unter dem leichten Firniß kaukaſiſcher Kultur die afrikaniſche Wildheit hervor. Zumeiſt ſetzt man ſich über ſolche Fälle als „unvermeidlich" mit einem Achſelzucken hinweg, ſofern ſie überhaupt an die Oeffentlichkeit dringen. Es muß ſchon ein ganz beſonderer Anlaß vorliegen, die Negerfrage akut zu machen und die Nothwendigkeit ihrer Löſung zu unterſtreichen; im allgemeinen wird aus Opportunitätsgründen alles beim Alten gelaſſen, der Zukunft „das Weitere" anheimſtellend. Wie gefährlich dieſe Gleichgültigkeit iſt, hat der Vorgang im Weißen Hauſe bewieſen. Ob aber die Lehre etwas nützen wird? Wir wagen es zu bezweifeln. Ein paar Tage wird ein Sturm der Entrüſtung durch den Blätterwald rauſchen, begleitet von einem Wolkenbruch abenteuerlicher Reformvorſchläge, und dann: ja dann wird man den Neger wieder brauchen — als Stimmvieh!

Minneapolis, Minn.
JOURNAL

Race Segregation in Office.

To the Editor of The Journal.

In an editorial last Thursday, The Journal apparently took the position that President Wilson was entirely in the right in a recent interview with a colored delegation. I cannot agree on this point. It is certainly to be regretted that the spokesman of the delegation appears to have displayed bad taste in his manner of addressing the president of the United States. But this incident must not be allowed to cover up the real facts.

The delegation called on President Wilson to protest against segregation on the ground of race in several of the government departments at Washington. This is the third time this same delegation has called upon the president with regard to the same matter, and at no time has it ever gotten a satisfactory reply from the president.

That such segregation exists, it is idle to deny. The writer himself has been in Washington recently, and has talked with numbers of the colored clerks, all of whom declared that it did exist and that they had received quiet official "tips" from those "higher up" that it would be better to keep still about it. The president himself practically admits that it does exist, when he says that what has been done is to prevent "race friction." The president seems to believe that racial segregation is necessary in the government departments for the "orderly conduct of the public business" and in effect said as much in the interview.

With all due deference to the president's belief, I submit that such a procedure will not reduce race friction, but will rather increase it. The colored clerks who are employed in the government service have won their positions through merit alone after competitive examinations open to all. They are human beings with sensibilities and feelings to be hurt and they feel keenly the stigma of being segregated from their fellows like lepers. If the president is seeking to stir up racial strife and hatred, he could not adopt a more effective means than the method of segregation now being employed.

The Journal seems to agree with President Wilson that the negro should seek to become independent of the white man. Such a thing is impossible. It is opposed to the whole tendency of the age which is toward the mutual independence of the various races and nations of mankind.

The negro is in America today. He came not of his own free will, but once here he knows no other home and is determined to stay. We are facing one of two situations in this country today: We either are going to have democracy, or we aren't. If we are, let's work for it unceasingly by every means possible and tolerate no distinction of race or class, and if we are not, why let's be frank about it and say so.

America stands today almost alone among the so-called Christian nations as an example of peace unto the world. Surely that terrible and bloody conflict should teach us the folly and wickedness of race jealousies and anti-pathies. Let America rise and with one voice proclaim to the world the gospel of the golden rule not only in mere theory but as a working principle in the practical every-day world in which we all live. —Gale P. Hilyer.

Minneapolis, Nov. 21.

NEGROES' LEADER USES IMPUDENCE IN WHITE HOUSE

President Objects to Attitude of Negro Who Heads a Delegation of Protest to Washington

TAKES ISSUE WITH PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

Trotter Says Segregation in Offices Is Based on Idea Social Inferiority

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Offended by the tone and manner of their Chairman, W. M. Trotter of Boston, President Wilson today ended an interview with a delegation of negroes who called at the White House to protest against race segregation in government departments, with a warning that if the negroes wanted to see him again they would have to get another spokesman. The President said he had not been addressed in such fashion since he entered the White House.

A fifteen minute interview had been arranged for the callers and the President received them in his office with only his stenographer present. The delegation complained formally that Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary

McAdoo and Comptroller Williams of the Treasury were enforcing segregation of white and negro employes in their offices. Mr. Wilson listened to the statement and then replied at length, explaining that he had investigated this matter himself and had been assured that no discrimination had been practiced against negroes, and that segregation had been inaugurated to avoid friction between the races, not to injure the negro. He added that he was deeply interested in the negro race and admired it for the progress it had made.

At this point Trotter and others of the delegation took issue with the President. They declared the negro people did not seek charity or assistance but held that they had equal rights with the whites and that these rights should be respected. There had been no friction, they insisted, before the segregation was started.

Mr. Wilson waited for the protest to end. Then he told the delegation that he could not discuss the matter further. He closed with the quiet but emphatic statement that Trotter had lost control of his temper and that he (the President) could not be talked to in such a manner.

When the negroes left they said their talk had been "thoroughly disappointing," and that they would hold a mass meeting in Washington next Sunday to protest further against segregation.

No Personal Question.

Mr. Wilson is understood to have told the committee the question was not a personal one and that he would not take it up on personal grounds.

Trotter came to the White House with a prepared speech to which the President listened. It was after delivering this address, however, that Trotter made remarks in a tone which displeased President Wilson.

In the address Trotter reminded the President that the delegation called on Mr. Wilson a year ago at which time he had promised to investigate the question.

"We stated," said Trotter "that there could be no freedom, no respect from others, and no equality of citizenship under segregation for race. For such placement of employees means a charge by the government of physical indecency or infection, or of being a lower order of beings, or a subjection to the prejudice of other citizens, which constitutes inferiority of status.

"We stated that such segregation was a public humiliation and entirely unmerited and far-reaching in its injurious effects. Now, after the lapse of a year we have come back, having found that all the reforms of segregation of government employes of African extraction are still being practiced in the Treasury and Postoffice Department buildings and to a certain extent have spread into other government buildings.

The delegation presented a resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature and letters from several Massachusetts Democratic members of Congress protesting against race segregation in Federal government departments.

Trotter Offensive.

Trotter said in his address that his committee did not come "as wards looking for charity, but as full fledged American citizens, vouchsafed equality of citizenship by the Federal Constitution.

"Two years ago," said Trotter, "you were thought to be a second Abraham Lincoln"—the President tried to interrupt, asking that personalities be left out of the discussion. Trotter continued to speak and the President finally told him that if the organization he represented wished to approach him again it must choose another spokesman, adding that he had enjoyed listening to the other members of the committee, but that Trotter's tone was offensive. The President told Trotter that he was an American citizen as fully as anybody else, but that he (Trotter) was the only American citizen who ever had come into the White House and addressed the President in such a tone and with such a background of passion. Here Trotter denied that he had any passion, but the President told him that he had spoiled the cause for which he had come and said he expected those who professed to be Christians to come to him in a Christian spirit.

The negro spokesman continued to argue that he was merely trying to show how the negro people felt, and asserted that he and others were now being branded as traitors to their race because they advised the negro people "to support the ticket."

This mention of votes caused Mr. Wilson to say politics must be left out, because it was a form of blackmail. He said he would resent it as quickly from one set of men as from another, and that his auditors could vote as they pleased, it mattered little to him, so long as he was sure he was doing the right thing at the right time.

The President spoke frankly, saying that if the negro people had made a mistake in voting for him they ought to correct it, but that he would insist that politics should not be brought into the question because it was not a political problem. With some emotion he declared he was not seeking office and that a man who sought the office of the President was a fool for his pains.

Burden of Office.

He spoke of the intolerable burden of the office and of things which he had to do which were more than the human spirit could carry.

Emphasizing that he did not care in the least for the political considerations involved, Mr. Wilson urged that he wanted his auditors to understant that it was a human problem and not a political problem. While the American people wanted to support the advancement of the negro, the President was sure that as practical men everybody knew that there is a point at which friction is apt to occur. The question must be stripped of sentiment and viewed in its facts because the facts got the better of the individual whether one desired it or not.

The President said he thought his colleagues in the government departments were not trying to put the negro at a disadvantage but simply to make arrangements which would prevent friction. He added that the question involved was not a question of intrinsic qualities, because all had human souls and were equal in that respect, but that for the present it was a question of economic policy whether the negro race could do the same things that the white race could do with equal efficiency. He said he thought the negroes were proving that they could, and that every one wished to help them so that they would not be so dependent, and that their conditions of labor would be bettered. The entire matter, however, should be treated with a recognition of its difficulties.

Mr. Wilson said he was anxious to do what was just, and asked for more memoranda from the committee as to instances of segregation about which they complained.

SOUTH WILL RUN NATION 2 YEARS

Responsibility for Legislation in Congress Entirely with the South

TWELVE STATES CONTROL

Actual Democratic Majority for Next Two Years Will Rest in One Hundred Members from Twelve Southern States

NORTHERN DEMS. NERVOUS

With Southern Domination of Cabinet and Senate, Northern Democrats Are Afraid the Party Will Run into a Blind Alley before 1916.

The New York Age
11/28/14

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Responsibility for legislation in the House during the concluding two years of the present administration will fall directly upon the South. It is common comment that the South is in the saddle, but this will become more clearly true after March 4 next through the reduction of the Democratic membership of the House. At present Democrats from twelve Southern States represent one-third of the Democratic strength in the House; after March 4 next these twelve States, with the Democratic members from Oklahoma and Missouri, will constitute an actual majority of the Democratic strength in the House.

Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia have 103 members in the House, all of whom, excepting three Republicans, are Democrats.

Strong in Cabinet and Senate.

This group, with the strong Southern representation in the Cabinet and the Senate, has been powerful enough largely to dominate the House committees and to control, up to a certain point, legislation in the House. A large degree of responsibility for the record of the last two years is theirs, but after March 4 the responsibility will increase to a marked extent. Thereafter the South will have the power of an actual majority, with aid from Oklahoma and Missouri, as well as the political influence incident to the cohesion of a large group of members and their seniority.

Many Democrats Frankly Afraid.

In view of some of the legislative projects which the South insisted upon, but obtained only in part during the last two years, the domination of the House majority by this group has aroused a degree of anxiety among Democrats who are looking ahead to the next Presidential election. They are frankly afraid that the party will run into a blind alley unless Southern influence can in some way be restrained.

The large river and harbor appropriation bill, the proposal for the purchase of $500,000,000 worth of cotton by the Government, the proposed segregation of Aldrich-Vreeland notes for the benefit of the South, and the demand that the 10 per cent. tax on currency issues by State banks be repealed are examples of the legislation proposed by Southern representatives who are now causing anxious speculation regarding their course in the near future when they will come into control of the House by actual numbers.

NEGROES GET CALL DOWN AT WHITE HOUSE

Houston Chronicle

President Plainly Resents Tone of Talk Made by Spokesman at Time of Registering Protest.

Nov 12 14

Demand Was Made for Equal Rights With Whites in Manner That Aroused Executive Ire.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 12.—President Wilson, while receiving a delegation of negroes today, who came to the White House to protest against segregating the races in government departments, objected to the tone adopted by the spokesman, W. M. Trotter of Boston, and told the committee that if it called on him again it would have to get a new chairman. The president added that he had not been addressed in such a manner since he entered the White House.

The delegation charged that Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams in the treasury, and Postmaster General Burleson had enforced segregation rules in their offices. President Wilson replied that he had investigated the question and had been assured that there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings given the negroes.

He added he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races and not with the object of injuring the negroes. The president said he was deeply interested in the negro race and greatly admired its progress. He declared the thing to be sought by the negro people was complete independence of white people, and that he felt the white race was willing to do everything possible to assist them.

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Issue Was Taken.

Trotter and other members at once took issue with the president, declaring the negro people did not seek charity or assistance, but that they took the position that the negroes had equal rights with the whites and that those rights should be respected. They denied there had been any friction between the two races before segregation was begun.

President Wilson listened to what they had to say and then told the delegation that Trotter was losing control of his temper and that he (the president) would not discuss the matter further with him.

After leaving the president's private office Trotter, Maurice V. Spencer and others of the delegation declared their talk had been "thoroughly disappointing." They declared they would hold a mass meeting in Washington Sunday to discuss the question.

Mr. Wilson is understood to have told the committee the question was not a political one and that he would not take it up on political grounds.

Augusta, G
Chronicle

NOV 15 1914

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DELEGATION OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENT POLITICAL LEAGUE WHICH PRESENTED TO PRES. WILSON NATIONAL ANTI-SEGREGATION PETITION AND HAD THE ONLY HEARING EVER GRANTED AGAINST IT.

BACK ROW—DR. WM. A. SINCLAIR, FINANCIAL SECRETARY (RESIGNED), THOMAS WALKER, ESQ., NATIONAL TREASURER. FRONT ROW—F. H. M. MURRAY, WM. MUNROE TROTTER, CORR. SECRETARY, W. MAURICE SPENCER, MRS. IDA B. WELLS BARNETT NOT IN PICTURE.

ATLANTA, GA
CONVENTION
JUL 22 1914

NEGROES ARE BARRED BY THE ALABAMA G. O. P.

Birmingham, Ala., July 22.—For the first time in the history of Alabama, a state republican convention was held today without negro delegates. They had been barred by the state executive committee and the expected fight did not materialize in the convention.

A full ticket was nominated for state officers headed by O. D. Street, of Guntersville, for governor. Alex C. Birch, of Birmingham, will oppose Oscar W. Underwood, for the United States senate. The party platform urges rigid enforcement of all laws on the liquor question, but does not mention woman suffrage, which has recently been injected into state politics.

REMEMBER YOUR U. S. SENATORS.

THE RACE IS LACKING A SPOKESMAN TO-DAY ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE, WHO WILL RISE UP AND SPEAK OUT LOUD AND BOLD AND FIGHT THE ISSUE OF A BLACK MAN'S EQUAL RIGHTS IN THIS REPUBLIC TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION. There are the John C Calhouns and the Stephen I. Douglasses to-day in the higher branch of Congress, but there are, with the possible exception of Senator Clapp, no Charles Sumners or Roscoe Conklings. As in the days of slavery, the South to-day counts the vote of colored men who do not vote, and sends a false representation to sit in the seats of judgment. Whereas, in the days before the Civil War, each male adult slave counted one-third of a vote, to-day each adult male of the race—a political slave—in Dixie is counted a full vote in the representation which she sends to Washington. In that respect at least the misrepresentation which the House now has at Washington is greater than that prior to the Civil War, but if the colored men in the North will from this time forth guard jealously his every ballot, if he will send to the Capitol his outspoken and tried friends, if he will immediately recall by his vote at the next election that Representative or that Senator who goes to Washington and proves recreant to his trust, all of this may be done away with. Before March 3 next, seventeen Republican Senators from the States where colored men's votes are potent and vital will come up for election. It is incumbent upon every colored man to see that seventeen friends of his people are sent to take their places in the United States Senate. Among that number that will come up for election are Senator Theodore Burton, of Ohio, whose seat will be contested for by ex-Senator Foraker; Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, whose seat will be contested for by Gifford Pinchot, and Senator Elihu Root, of New York, for whose seat many New Yorkers will contend. Let the colored voters from Maine to Kentucky and from Oregon to Maryland remember the Senators who are coming up for re-election this year. THIS IS YOUR AND YOUR RACE'S POLITICAL SALVATION.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY AND THE COLORED VOTE.

When the National Progressive Party was born at the City of Chicago in August, 1912, its founders expressed the opinion that it was necessary. They at that time made it plain to the voters of the country that it would be the power by which mankind everywhere could be released from the political tyranny of the two old machines, which had all along been their only hope. It was perhaps because of the promise that they would be recognized as men and because of their admiration and political fondness for the Bull Moose leader, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, that the colored voters in the Presidential campaign of 1912 almost wholly deserted the Republican Party and supported the National Progressive ticket. To-day, however, there is not the same enthusiasm existing among the Progressive colored voters as did exist in 1912 before the party had a chance to redeem its promised pledges. This seems to be due almost entirely to the failure of the party leaders to accord to them larger opportunities for service and party development. For an instance here in Harlem in the Twenty-first Assembly District the colored Progressives rolled up a vote of 2,700, against 1,300 to 1,500 by the whites. The same is true in the Thirtieth Assembly District with the figures even larger in favor of the colored people. Again considerable anxiety has been expressed at the delay in filling a vacancy made vacant by the death of a member who had control of the situation and who enjoyed the confidence and respect of the colored men as their County, State and National Party leader. There also appears to be a growing tendency on the part of many colored Progressives to wait and see whether or not it is the intention of the party to accord them equal opportunities according to their vote. Also to be informed just what efforts are being made, or have been made to secure for colored voters the amount of patronage in New York County that they are fully entitled to. The colored Progres-

sives have virtually shown that they are in the lead, in spirit, thought and agitation in the principles of elective representation and leadership made with regularity by a choice as by a majority vote. The time seems to have passed when it is practical for a leader in any one of our political parties to say or even figure that he can deliver the colored vote bag and baggage without some consideration on the part of the voters themselves.

To-day we are more than proud to say that there is a general intelligent awakening among our colored citizens as to what disposition they will make of their 30,000 or more votes in New York City. We believe too that there is a strong inclination to solidify this vote and to identify same with the party offering the largest inducements. Very remarkable, indeed, it is to note too how the voters have changed their views with reference to the old methods of the two old parties, where ways were devised to hoodwink the colored man by giving one or two so-called leaders a few campaign dollars and a fairly good position. What our people are demanding now are larger opportunities and a participation in government affairs. The National Progressive Party now have a wonderful opportunity to catch this situation by the fore lock and of recruiting its ranks with the 30,000 colored votes in New York City.

It is a question whether the Progressive Party will accord to all of its citizens, black and white, the same opportunities on an equal footing. To indicate how strong is the conviction of equal opportunities prevailing among the rank and file of the colored voters, is that in the recent Fusion election in New York County they fought against tremendous odds, with little or no money to finance the campaign, yet most satisfactory results were produced. What is needed now is recognition by regularity on the part of the National Progressive Party as a whole and financial assistance to perfect and complete a solid organization among the colored voters.

The Conference

At this time of war news and war dispatches, when every bit of newspaper information gives way to tidings from the seat of the titanic struggle now going on among the great nations of Europe, it would appear that such an ordinary occurrence as a conference between the President of the United States and a delegation of American citizens would find little prominence in the columns of the newspapers of the country. Yet such was not the case recently when a delegation of prominent Negro citizens held a conference with the chief executive of the United States anent matters of vital importance to their people. As the press would have it, the conferees with the president, or at least their chairman, gave the president not only insolence and insult during their conference with him but blackmail as well. It is a true statement that there are always two sides to a question. Having read the statement of those purporting to represent the president's side of the controversy resultant of the conference, it was for us to hear the other side, before drawing conclusion. And now that we have both sides, we are forced to conclude that there was absolutely no need for so much newspaper bluster anent this ordinary conference. Wm. Monroe Trotter, editor of the Guardian and his associates who called at the white house, were only American citizens, altho' black. They sought and gained a conference with the president of the United States in behalf of their people as representatives of any other people might do. Representing as they did ten million thrifty and constructive citizens of this country, citizens who have entered nearly every phase of American lifeand given their full quota of constructive endeavor to each, it was not necessary, as some would have it appear, for them to appear as suppliants and cringers before the head of a government supposed to be democratic to the core; a government of the people, for the people and by the people. On the other hand,they appeared as they should have, as men. They felt that their people were not getting theirs at the hand of the present administration. They felt that the various segregation ordinances now in vogue for the first time in the history of the government inthe departments at Washington and the various departmental harmony rules now emanating so unceasingly from seemingly authoritative sources, were a direct slap in the faces of their people, a real bar to the open door and new freedom, the much heralded pet hobbies of the powers that be. That they had the courage of their conviction, developments attest. And now why should there have been a howl? As American citizens, is it not ours, through our representatives, to claim protection and immunity from acts and customs designed to cast aspersions? Is it not ours to say in manly tones that we are not leprous to be herded to ourselves without our volition as so many cattle? As we see it, we see no reason why we should be made to bow suppliantly before the powers that pray thereto to enjoy and share that which we helped to make. In our opinion Mr. Trotter has done no wrong, though he may have been a little severe in his language to the prsident. We are not alone in this opinion, as the following editorial from the New York World of Nov. 13 will attest:

No Jim-Crow Government

No President ever suffered more from the indiscretions of members of his Cabinet than has Mr. Wilson. He had a further illustration of it yesterday in his unfortunate interview with a delegation of Negroes who called at the White House to protest against the segregation of races in Government departments.

The bad manner of the chairman of the delegation, however deplorable, are no justification of the policy of Jim-Crow government which certain members of the Cabinet have established in their departments; and, as the President well knows insolent conduct is not confined to the members of any particular race.

The President should have foreseen this unfortunate issue when Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Burleson were carrying their color-line theories into democratic government. Mr. Wilson told the committee that there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings of the Negro clerks, but explained "he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races, and not with the object of injuring the Negroes." The president failed to explain, nevertheless, why no such rule had been considered necessary until Mr. Burleson and Mr. McAdoo got into the Cabinet.

For nearly half a century Negro clerks and white clerks have worked side by side in the departments of Washington under Republican and under Democratic Presidents. The World keeps itself fairly well informed about Washington affairs, but the first it ever heard of this alleged friction to which Mr. Wilson refers was when Mr. McAdoo began his Jim-Crow proceedings in the Treasury Department.

The President thinks that this is not a political question, but he is wrong. Anything that is unjust, discriminating and un-American government is certain to be a political question. Servants of the United States Government are servants of the United States Government, regardless of race or color. For several years the Negro has been Collector of Internal Revenue in New York. He never found it necessary to segregate the white employees of his department to prevent "friction" yet he could have had quite as much right to do so as Mr. McAdoo had to segregate the Negro employees of the Treasury in Washington.

While the Democrats of the country have been trying to solve certain great problems of government, a few Southern members of the Cabinet have been allowed to exploit their petty local prejudice at the expense of the party's reputation for exact justice

Whether the President thinks so or not, the segregation rule was promulgated as a deliberate discrimination against Negro employees.

Worse still, it is a small, mean petty discrimination, and Mr. Wilson ought to have set his heel upon this presumptuous Jim-Crow government the moment it was established. He ought to set his heel upon it now. It is a reproach to his administration and to the great political principles which he represents.

Jim-Crowism at Washington

Commenting editorially on the incident, the New York Globe and Commerce said:

The manners of the chairman of the delegation of Negroes who called at the White House to protest against Jim-Crowism in the Washington departments may not have been all they should have been. But some heat and freedom of expression are to be conceded to members of a race denied their rights under the constitution and the laws as they behold a new discrimination in process of establishment. The President could have well afforded to pardon the affront of his dignity when he heard the Negro spokesman say that two years ago many of his people saw in him another Abraham Lincoln and that such had been profoundly disappointed by the countenance that he had given the segregation orders of Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster-General Burleson.

The President's clear and logical mind, a mind capable of cutting through minor issues to the main one, must be dissatisfied with the explanation that the segregation is to reduce "friction." He knows, although this factor is doubtless present to the authors of the order, that the chief thing behind it is race prejudice. For fifty years men of different color have worked together in harmony. No one has declined public employment because of the presence of Negro employees. The order represents a concession to a spirit of prejudice whose growth bodes no good to the future peace of this country.

The President has been deemed a national man—a man free from local prejudice which it has been the business of politicians of some states to keep alive. Yet he is the first president, contrary to the principles of equality and justice that he has preached with so much energy and power, to countenance Jim-Crowism in the conduct of the national government. During the recent campaign the President wrote a letter to which he justly questioned the Americanism of any [illegible] who permitted himself to be swa[illegible]

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BREAK IN THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY IN THE SOUTH.

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT is a world-wide figure. In politics, war and literature, he is the most pronounced figure in modern life, if not the most rounded and evenly balanced. It was in his power to remain the master spirit of the American Republic, in private station or in high command, as GEORGE WASHINGTON did, during his natural life. If he had allowed President TAFT to play out his part, in his way, as President, and abided the results of the nominating convention, in Chicago, in 1912, he would have had a united Republican party behind him for the Presidency in 1916. That can be clearly seen now, and may have been seen by Col. ROOSEVELT, in 1912, before he bolted the Republican party and set up the Progressive party, with himself as candidate for President against President TAFT, who, four years previously, Col. ROOSEVELT had himself singled out to succeed him in the Presidency. No one was more surprised and disappointed in the result of the November voting than Col. ROOSEVELT. Forty States lined up with WOODROW WILSON and the Democratic party, and only four for Col. ROOSEVELT and four for President TAFT. A slump like that in the politics of the nation indicated more the disgust of the people at the warring contentions of the two chief figures in our politics than any love for WOODROW WILSON or confidence in the Democratic party.

It has been sufficiently shown that Col. ROOSEVELT adopted the wrong course in antagonizing and splitting, aye, destroying for the time being, the Republican party, and it was shown with equal sufficiency that the nation has got enough of President WILSON and the Democratic party. What then? It depends largely upon Col. ROOSEVELT, whether he will begin to heal up the wounds he has made instead of continuing to irritate the old and to make new ones; whether he will turn about and front the Democratic enemy and stop making war on Republican leaders, without whom he cannot be elected if he should get any sort of nomination for the Presidency in 1916. That is the simple truth of the matter.

He is a weak man, however strong, who systematically underrates and berates the strong man with whom he must work in order to get results, in order to win victories. And Col. ROOSEVELT has always had the mischievous habit of relying upon weak men, because he could control them, rather than upon strong men, who would willingly work with him as equals, but not as servants.

But bolting and splitting and defeating the Republican party in 1912 was not the only mistake, hard to rectify, that Col. ROOSEVELT made. His attitude towards Negro citizenship, partisan relations and representation in National Conventions—of which he had taken the utmost advantage to secure his own nomination and election in 1904, and in helping to secure the nomination of Secretary TAFT in 1908—and adopted as a part of the platform of the Progressive party, outlined before hand in his remarkable letter to JULIAN HARRIS of Georgia, that Negroes could have no standing in the Progressive party unless they were vouched for, given a certificate of character, by their white fellow-citizens, was not only a reversal of his life-long position as a Republican but so repugnant to the National sense, that it turned hundreds of thousands of voters from him and his new party and from the Republican party in the November elections.

Col. ROOSEVELT'S new and remarkable attitude on the Negro's rights and limitations as a partisan was intended to capture Southern votes of Southern Democrats; but it did nothing of the sort. The white slaves of the Democratic party in the South not only know but fear their white masters, and do their bidding as often as they crack the bull whip over them, yelling "No Negro Domination!" He got no Southern State in 1912, and none since, and there is no evidence that the Progressive party or the Republican party will get any in the near future.

Those who are familiar with the character for fairness and courage of Mr. J. O. THOMPSON of Alabama were not surprised at the attitude and tone of his letter to Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS, as printed in full in THE AGE of July 30, protesting against the conduct of the State Committee of the State of Alabama, in providing in their official call for their State Convention, that only white men can be members of the Progressive party in Alabama. The whole nation should share the righteous indignation of Mr. THOMPSON when he says:

"This is a step further in that direction than any democratic committee or body has ever done in the South that I can recall. I have an entirely different view of the objects and purposes of the Progressive Party than that expressed by our special committee. I was at Chicago throughout the organization of the party and I did not catch one word that to me meant, or what in anywise could be interpreted to mean, that we would undertake my party action nolens volens to annul the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. I know how anxious we are all to overcome certain predjudices and to build a party in the South that will be for the use of the people in giving expression to Progressive policies, just as we did in helping the people of the Third Alabama District in restoring their rights to overcome machine government, but when it comes to doing a mean thing for political expediency, I am against such action.

"The Negro political question is one we cannot throw off at will. In fact it will be a live question for many years, yea, for many decades in the future history of this country, but it is a question that all strong men must meet with fairness and justness to all concerned. It was silly for the special committee to have taken the action they did for the reason that there possibly would have been few colored men elected to the convention. They as a rule are not in sympathy with us as a party, although many individuals among them are enthusiastic about the Colonel. It is not incumbent on the white men to vote for them as delegates in their respective counties, but it was incumbent on the special committee to keep within the bounds of reason and justice to all sections of our electorate in calling the convention.

"In 1910 I was a Republican nominee for Governor of Alabama. I was advertised as adversely as possible by the Democratic press as being too friendly to the Negro, still, I received 9,000 more votes (they came from the Democratic party) than the balance of my ticket who had not been too friendly to the Negro. The 9,000 votes came from the church people of the state. The people who have it in mind to oppose the organized democracy are not going to decline to do so forsooth because the opposition party merely treats decently a section of our people."

All honor to Mr. THOMPSON, a Southron of the Southerners! He wants the chairman of the National Committee of the Progressive party to call the committee together at as early a date as possible, and so settle this Negro question that he who runs may read. Very good. But will he do it? It is up to Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS and Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

In view of the platform attitude of the Progressive party on the Negro question, more in what was said and done than in what was incorporated in the Chicago platform, we say now, as we said at the time, that it takes a great deal of nerve of the sort that we do not care to possess and need not respect, for one or many Negroes in New York, or in other States, to actively engage in the work of promoting the interests of the Progressive party and encouraging others to do so, at the expense of the Republican party, which gave us all we had and never denied us any right of citizenship.

CIVIL, NOT SOCIAL, EQUALITY.

The Evening News, among other things, has the following to say, in connection with the recent episode at the White House:

"There can be no dispute over the notion's social policy in regard to the colored race. It can not attain social equality with the whites. Fear that it will try to do so is one of the chief incentives to the repression of legal rights."

The editor of the Evening News will perform a very important and helpful service if he will clearly point out what is the "nation s social policy in regard to the colored race." We are entirely in the dark, for we did not know that this nation, composed of so many diverse races of people, had any "social policy in regard to the colored race." We want to know clearly what that policy is. There is no such thing as "social equality" and hence there is no disposition upon the part of the colored citizen to attain the unattainable. He seeks only the full enjoyment of his "legal rights."

The position of President Wilson, to be absolutely fair to him, is, in substance, as follows: If, in a certain governmental building at Washington there are employed one hundred white people, and fifty colored persons, arrangements are made so that the two sections of the people, white and colored, occupy separate and distinct portions of the same building, with the same comforts and conveniences in each division, no injustice would be done to either. He approves of such a division along race lines. Now, those who disagree with this position are put into the dilemma of opposing such an arrangement because of their keen desire to share the company and society of their white brethren. But such is far from the truth. If we were living in the years immediatly following the close of the civil war there would be very much indeed to commend such an arrangement. But, the fact is, past administrations at Washington, including that of Mr. Cleveland, have demonstrated that the two races can work side by side, in all good will, without any attempt at so called "social equality." Unless a man renounces altogether the religion of Christ, he must believe that the ideal towards which all races must steadily work, however distant its realization, is "Unity" and "fellowship." Having, somewhat, attained a degree of mutual good-will, and tolerance of each other, to adopt the policy of President Wilson would be several steps backward It would be a gratuitous attempt to increase the estrangement between the races.

It is not because of any desire to associate with "white people" that the sons of Ham contend for Unity, but because they believe in Unity, rather than in division.

But aside from this objection, such a division along race lines would not promote efficiency and the best interests of the government. There is, perhaps, as much variety among colored persons, in grades of employment, as exist among the white employees. To break them up, not only according to race, but according to grades, and varying character of work,

would necessarily entail greater expense to the government. The loss to the government would be very great. We only come to know each other as we touch at some point. Working peacefully together as ladies and gentlemen, each having regards for the other, a great deal of the evil in us vanishes because we see so much good in each other.

But the South is the in saddle President Wilson can do as he pleases in this matter. Even if he withdraws sufficient colored persons from various departments, and creats an entire department of colored employees, the "jim crow" creation does not defeat our contention. It simply delays it. And in the delay makes the forces much stronger which will inevitable knock out all "jim crow" conditions. The colored people would hardly realise it themselves, but, being forced upon them, like in other respects, they would earnestly set about to make the very best out of a bad situation. As the years passed, by in point of character, efficiency, and general excellence, the employees of that particular building would grow more and more in favor with the American people until, in the last analysis, public sentiment would demand a wiping out of every "jim crow" institution in the land.

God is going to work out the "Unity" of His One family, even making use of the very agencies brought into being to make the estrangement perpetual and everlasting. The white man will yet learn that it is "hard to kick against the pricks."

TROTTER'S POSITION ENDORSED

Chairman of Boston Branch Upholds Stand Taken by Committee

The Guardian

TROTTER OF EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE EXPOSES PRESIDENT AND HIS SEGREGATION POLICY.

Is Rebuked for Defence of the Race. League With Him, Dr. Thornton Endorses the Representations of the League Committee. Calls for a Mass-Meeting and a Renewal of the Fight for Justice.

The National Independence Equal Rights League at last unmasks Woodrow Wilson who poses as a president of the whole people, but whose bias seems to be so terrible, for the first time in the history of the country, this chief executive ignores the constitution that governs its people and tramples on the amendments that make all equal in the rights of the government. His declaration in the conference with the League Committee last Thursday in which this high officer with an appearance of indignation at one of its members, says on the question of segregation so greatly operative under his administration: "The interests of the Negro would be best served by making him independent of the white race." This of itself was sufficient for any self respecting Negro to resent and certainly is not becoming the dignity of the head of the government whose duty to all is defined by the constitution, it was enough for patriotic citizens to unbosom themselves and speak plainly concerning their rights and abuses.

Says President Wilson again, acknowledging the charge alleged on the institution of segregation since he and his Southern councilors have come into office, "The segregation was undertaken to avoid friction and trouble between the two races," this is the answer to the whole charge and protest on this issue that has been going on throughout the country for the past two years, no longer can it be said that this is not the policy of the present head of the government, he says he knows it and endorses it. This same president made certain promises and declaration preceding his election, when he was pleading for Negro votes, and the votes that made him president, these pledges he has not kept and now after a long wait and almost endless means utilized to have a hearing on this injustice, he professes an insult because reminded of his pre-election agreement, "You have spoken to me as no other man has spoken since I assumed the presidency." Great stars of the universe, has it become a crime quivering under outrage to cry for a balm? Have any other people, because of color or condition since the present incumbent has gone into office, had cause to protest or speak because of political segregation or any other acts so debasing to citizenship? No, and if such was attempted, the western continent would shake from shore to shore, President Wilson with all his indignation in the present instance isn't brave enough even to attempt it, to invite the cause for a similar indignation. If the report is correct as published of the remarks made by Mr. Trotter representing his committee and the League, every self-respecting Negro in these United States endorses every word of the same. Trotter is not the one "Rebuked," the whole race against whom this shame of segregation stands, are the ones that receive this blow and thrust. Trotter is not belittled in the least, his stand in this instance detracts from him nothing in the eyes of his people, he has courageously proven himself the champion he pretends, he comes from this fray, the unquestioned hero that he is. What few could have done, less would be willing to do, he has faced the chief star in the tragedy and has unmasked the truth. President Wilson signs the death certificate of his party, the foundation of his Rome is tottering and the world is left to behold a spectacle at the present declarations of the president of a great nation of many peoples, that divides its strength and union as completely as a similar made possible a Mason and Dixon. Let the Negroes of this country continue their protest, their agitation; Faneuil Hall should throw open her doors again, the people should assemble and in tones that will be heard and felt in every section of the nation shatter into a thousand pieces every vestage of segregation that has creeped or foisted itself in the affairs of the government. The League endorses the work of their committee, they hail Trotter as a hero and more we purpose standing by him and this fight as never before. Let Boston get together, give Trotter an ovation, let us say to the president, it is the Negro speaking in this instance, that the words of Trotter are those of the Negroes, their sentiment, their feelings and the patriotic effort has only begun, the cause of truth, liberty and justice has just begun, the answer and attitude of the president on Thursday the twelfth in the executive offices of the nation has only increased the determination and resolution of a goaded and outraged people as never before, knowing the strength of the opposition, the bitterness of the enemy, self-preservaion and whatever it costs is our only course, the battle waxes warm, the conflict is on, God lives and we will not despair, his patriots are not all dead and justice will in time persevere.

MONTROSE WM. THORNTON,
Chairman, Executive Committee, Boston Branch National Independence Equal Rights Protective League.

No Negroes in Republican Meet

State Convention at Jefferson Theatre Purely Lily White, Not a Single Negro Being Among the Delegates. Full State Ticket Named.

Dallas Delegates Refused Seats When They Presented Their Credentials At the Door and Were Pointed to the Gallery.

The republican state convention has met, and in keeping with a ruling of the state executive committee, not a Negro was in the convention. It is understood that the Negro delegate had been elected from Mobile, and one alternate from Montgomery, whose credentials had been recognized, but neither was present. Stationed at the door of the Jefferson theatre, where the convention met, was a doorkeeper who denied to all Negroes admittance to the floor of the convention. They were politely, but firmly, pointed to the gallery.

When J. L. Garrett and B. L. Evans of Dallas county, elected delegates to the state convention, went to the Jefferson theatre to present their credentials, they were informed by the doorkeeper that they would have to go to the gallery. On being informed that they had credentials, which they wished to present to the convention, they were informed that the credentials would be presented by him (the doorkeeper), but that he knew already that they would not be seated, because of the ruling of the executive committee.

On being asked if any colored man was in the convention at all, he replied no, but one from Mobile was entitled to a seat. The conversation between the doorkeeper and the Dallas delegates was heard by three other witnesses.

No utteranoces on the floor of the convention were heard against the Negro, it being understood that Joseph C. Manning labored very hard to keep such remarks in the background. The republicans put out a full state ticket as follows:

For senator, A. C. Birch of Jefferson; for congressman-at-large, James L. Abercrombie of Jefferson; for governor, O. D. Street of Marshall; for lieutenant governor, George Byer of Cullman, for secretary of state, Frank Feltus of Jefferson; for auditor, R. O. Noojin of Etowah; for treasurer, J. M. Atkins of Cleburne; for attorney general, William Chenault of Franklin; for chief justice, S. S. Pleasants of Madison; for associate justice, Warren S. Reese of Montgomery; for associate justice, J. B. Sloan of Blount; for justice court of appeals, Norris Woodruff of Calhoun; for railroad commissioner, C. P. Lunsford of Madison; for railroad commissioner, John B. Shields of Wa... for superintendent of education, Thos. H. Robinson of Franklin.

The Chicago Defender 1/28/16

It was pleasing to the members of the race to see the ministers of the white [illegible] and against President Wilson on race segregation at its regular [illegible] Monday. They expressed the thought of the right thinking people of the country. The ministers took the stand that segregation practiced is wrong in principle because it is unfair to abuse one class of public employes, who have as much right as the others. They regarded it as un-Christian, unpatriotic and un-American. The resolution was submitted to the meeting by the committee on public policy and was passed unanimously.

The resolution on the race question read:

"Whereas, we believe class or race discrimination tends to produce discord, jealousies and bitterness; and

"Whereas, the national government should promote harmony and peace and inspire the greatest loyalty of each member of the body politic without discrimination against nor preference for any class, sect or race; and

"Whereas, in every call for the nation's defense, the colored soldier has responded promptly and most courageously,

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Methodist preachers' meeting of Chicago hereby express its profound regrets that Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, has indorsed the separation of the races in the government employ at Washington, D. C. We regard the handicaps that the American negro has to face as sufficiently embarrassing without the influence of the nation's President being recorded."

At the close of the meeting a publicity committee of three was elected. The members are the Rev. James A. Beese, the Rev. E. L. Williams, and the Rev. W. B. Norton.

Did Not Go Far Enough.

Richmond Planet 1/29/16

(Keystone, W. Va. Mc Dowell Times)

The truth is, the Committee did not go far enough. It might have told the President that the Colored people were not the only ones disappointed on account of his administration's broken promises, who would have some corrections to make at the polls in the next election.

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THE WAR WITH MEXICO

The New York Age 4-23-'14.

The war fever among the colored people of the United States is conspicuous by its absence. Everywhere colored men are expressing either indifference or disagreement with the administration as to the course which it has pursued in bringing on the present complications with Mexico's colored President, Huerta. It is generally agreed among them that President Wilson did not recognize President Huerta mainly because of his African extraction, else, they argue, there would have been no reason for the United States to have favored Carranza and Villa on the score of executive ability or humanitarian principles. The bloodiest and most brutal hand to-day througohut the length and breadth of the war-ridden Mexican republic is that of the guerilla Villa, who for eighteen years was a notorious outlaw and bandit, who has despatched more Mexicans and foreigners resident in Mexico without rhyme or reason during his despotism than all of the other leaders, federal and rebel, together.

The black man looks askance further upon service for Uncle Sam in Mexico because up to date the Wilson administration has treated him more shamefully than any other administration since slavery. He hesitates long and wisely in joining the service for the Stars and Stripes when Josephus Daniels of North Carolina is Secretary of the Navy and Lindsey N. Garrison, who within the last month has hung out "colored men not wanted" signs at every recruiting station, is Secretary of War. If the tar heel cracker Cabinet member could refuse to enforce democracy among the enlisted men of the navy because it would permit black fighters and white fighters to mess together, what assurance would colored men who join the sea forces of Uncle Sam have that they would not be put in the first line upon the quarter decks when they were cleared for action, that the white sailors might use their dead corpses as body guards. If colored men have not been wanted during times of peace why, colored men ask, should they offer themselves as targets to their colored brethren in Mexico in times of war? If colored men have not been good enough to serve the government in honest toil, whereby they and their children could live in decency and self respect at the nation's Capitol, why should they, they ask, help that same government to carry the curses of American race prejudice, Jim Crow law and mob rule into another land, which at present knows no man by the color of his skin. Mr. Wilson and the South —now in the saddle at Washington—have shown that they are not able to pick the moat out of their own eye, how can they then, the colored citizen of this nation wants to know, pick the bean from the eye of their detested colored brethren across the border. Mr. Wilson cannot dispense justice and fair play, he cannot establish law and order and a republican form of government in Dixie. What profit can come to a government from this country over the mixed people of Mexico? What reason can be advanced to the colored man who loves his life and liberty, no less than any other man beneath the Stars and Stripes, as to why he should lay down that life for a country which seems bent on carrying him back through all the inhumane stages of serfdom into virtual slavery? He is no less patriotic than other men, but he has the saving grace of common sense. Before he sacrifices himself to spread the reign of American Negrophobia into Mexico, he asks the Wilson administration to deal out a little more of justice and human rights and recognition for his race here. These are the thoughts that burn the soul of every black man beneath the Stars and Stripes worthy of his manhood and the priceless heritage of American citizenship. If this be treason, he tells America: MAKE THE MOST OF IT.

THE SOUTHERN STANDARD OF STATESMANSHIP

If the standard of statesmanship is to be measured by what the South requires of a public servant, we must conclude that Southern statesmanship is in its dotage, that the disintegration of the Southern idea as measured by the lives of Benton, Beck, Calhoun, Brown, Gordon, Bates, Jeff Davis, Alex Stevens and a thousand other illustrious sons is effectually on. Deterioration is completely destroying the South's idea of a statesman.

In the days of Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Toombs and others, men distinguished themselves and won the distinction of a statesman for the services they rendered their common country. It was for the character of the men they supported and the measure they championed. The South's idea of a statesman was constructive not destructive. He was a statesman in proportion as he was learned in the principles and the science of free government; as he stood for industrial, economic and monetary principles; as he stood for a blessing and benefit to all the people. But when we read the life and character of Tillman, Vardaman, Smith, Hardwick, Blease and their stripe in the light of the life and achievements of Alex Stevens, Henry Clay, Calhoun, Beck and others, we can not escape the conclusion that Southern statesmanship is in its dotage, that the standard is lowered, and the only requirement of a public servant from the South today, is his ability to outlaw, and destroy the rights and opportunities of a part of the citizens on account of race or previous condition of servitude.

Let us surmise. We have in Congress from Georgia, Hoke Smith, Frank Parks, Tom Hardwick, Dan Hughes and others. These men have every opportunity to make a name as statesmen by furthering the measures for the relief and benefit of all the people; and no man is a statesman or entitled to the name whose conduct is not as broad and as varied as the interest of all the people he represents. The present administration is confronted with all sorts of great questions, questions of momentus occasion both at home and abroad,—the tariff, the currency, regional banks, the trust menace, the railroads, the Mexican tangle and other foreign propositions. You read no news items connecting Frank Parks, Hoke Smith, Tom Hardwick, Dan Hughes and Charlie Bartlett with any of these great questions. But you hear that Frank Parks, who blundered into Congress from the Second Congressional District, has succeeded at least in removing a Negro from office, Bartow Powell. The tariff question did not attract Judge Park's attention. He had no interest in whether the farmers of the Second District were provided with a stable and elastic currency, whether the volume of currency was responsive to the volume of business of his constituents or not, whether the tariff was too high or too low. A little question of industry and economics did not appeal to the gentleman from the second. He is not interested in whether the national honor is sustained or not. He is not concerned as to whether or not the Mexican embroglio is satisfactorily adjusted or not: but one little Negro holding a job at $75 per month is of all importance to Frank Parks. His energies are not directed toward the tariff, Mexican war or money question, but his whole attention has been given to putting Bartow Powell out of a $75 per month job simply upon the ground that he was a Negro. Not that

Voice of the Colored Press.

Wants A Few More Trotters.

(St. Louis Mo. Argus.)

Negrophobia thats the chief trouble with Wilson. Himself a Southerner, with all the nasty, unreasoning prejudices of that class of Southerners, we never did expect much at his hands. And with so many Southern office holders under the present administration, the little we might have expected has become less.

It is time that we of a great race hold our heads just as high as our white fellow-citizens, and speak our opinions just as freely. A President should look no different from any other man when he discriminates against, restricts, and insults our race.

As the white press freely criticises Mr. Wilson's weaknesses and failures, so let the Negro press just as freely hold him up to scorn when he betrays us, just as we have held his predecessors up to praise when they befriended us.

A few more Trotters to speak the truth in high places would do much towards increasing our moral courage and self-respect!

Trotter's Diplomacy Won!

(Philadelphia, Pa. Christian Index.)

The Southern newspapers are giving considerable front page space, as well as extensive editorial to the Trotter-Wilson interview. There is an elation pervading that section over the fact that the President has endorsed "segregation." The diplomacy of Editor Trotter in putting a little force and energy behind his argument has resulted favorably to our cause, inasmuch as he aroused the President's ire sufficiently to force from him an immediate expression of his position upon this matter. Without this plain talk of Trotter's, very likely the President would have found some subterfuge behind which to hide and thereby prolong this declaration. More promises would have been forthcoming and the delegation would have departed without knowing just where our Chief Executive stood on this question. Trotter diplomacy triumphs; the die has been cast. Negro Democracy of the North and West must give way to Negro Republicanism.

Mr. Powell was inefficient or incompetent, not that he had not rendered the government satisfactory service for the last twenty-five years. All of that amounted to nothing, but the fact that he was black, that he was a Negro and was receiving $75 per month that some poor white man might receive rose to such dignity and such importance in the mind of Statesman Parks that he bent all of his energies in dismissing Bartow Powell from the government service, and waited becomingly to receive the plaudits of his constituents. Now Frank Parks is a statesman for the reason that he put one Negro out of a job.

Dan Hughes in the 12th Congressional District, like his colleague, Frank Parks, has ignored and overlooked every question effecting the economic or industrial side of the national life, and he, too, has distinguished himself and become a great hero and statesman in the eyes of his constituents, for the reason that he has succeeded in ousting poor James Tillory, mailing clerk in the Dublin postoffice. No proposition has been proposed for the amelioration of conditions the farmers are suffering from, yet he was sent to Congress because he was a farmer. He has done nothing to raise the price of cotton or reduce the cost of living, but he has been busy and has at last succeeded in putting this poor Negro out of a job that he had held to the satisfaction of the government for the last ten years. In fact, James Tillory was one of the most capable and competent mailing clerks in the service. He was efficient, but he was black and Mr. Hughes, who works at least 250 Negroes and who knows the Negro as well as any white man in the South, removed this little Negro because it satisfied that element among his race who believes that if a Negro did not have a mule some white man would have it; that if a Negro did not have an acre of land some poor, trifling, good for nothing white man would have that particular acre, that horse, buggy or cow owned by a thrifty, industrious, law abiding colored man.

Tom Hardwick has been in Congress for twelve years. He was in the Georgia Legislature four years before reaching Congress. During all these years he has never proposed a single bill for the relief of the people that has become a law. He has never offered a single proposition that suggested one constructive idea. His whole service in Congress has been one of destruction and objection. He sought in the Georgia Legislature and in Congress to take from the Negro his rights. He was sent to Congress with the understanding that he would outlaw a part of his constituents, that he would repeal the 14th and 15th amendments. He has been a Congressman of mere destruction, objection and obstruction. Nothing stands to his credit except his tirades against the Negro race and his resolutions to investigate great corporations with a view of disturbing and paralyzing business.

Mr. Bartlett was sent to Congress because he intensely hated Negroes; and the only service he has rendered his constituents during his twenty years service in Congress has been his tirades against the Negro and exhibitions of dyspepcia and distemper. He has been engaged in several fisticuffs, and is regarded as a bully, ready to throw an ink bottle, scratch pad or what not across the halls of Congress at a colleague.

Tillman, who fills the seat of Calhoun who was known as a great secessionist, who stood up for State rights, for home government, has distinguished himself simply by disfranchising the Negro. No principle of government has Mr. Tillman proposed. No remedy has he offered for any evil complained of, but almost single handed and alone he stood for the disfranchisement of the Negro, for his degradation, for limiting his opportunities and possibilities.

A statesman is a man who serves the interest of the people, who dares to do right, to stand for the broadest policies and principles of government, whose one purpose is to serve all the people, who knows no color or race in the distribution of rights, privileges and protection. A politician is a man who serves his own pocket, his own interest and caters to the whim of the populace. If it is to his interest to outlaw the Jew, he is "again" him. If it will promote his interest to outlaw the Negro, he is "agin" him. He consults his own interest first, and the people last. Verily Southern statesmanship is in its dotage.

The New York Herald 12/3/14.

Must Give It To Trotter.

Richmond Planet

(Los Angeles Cal. Eagle.)

We at all times take W. M. Trotter as aradical of the radicals in all things racial. but on this occasion we must give it to Trotter when he goes right up to the biggest man in our land and on his toes tells of the wrongs that are being heaped up in part of our most loyal citizenship.

The Indelible Stain

12/5/14

True it was a bitter pill for the President and it gagged him His only relief was to dismiss Trotter from his presence.

So we verily hope Mr. Trotter has come to a realization that he made a serious blunder when he advocated democracy for the cure of the ills of the body politic and after his latest rebuff at the white house can repent in sack cloth and ashes.

As we foresaid we admire Mr. Trotter's pluck and believe that he was entirely right in the premises and he only went some of our leaders by points further that he was game enough to tell even Woodrow Wilson the truth of the situation.

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7TH ANNUAL MEETING OF N. I. P. L. CALLED FOR NEW YORK CITY SEPT. 7-9

In New Edifice of Bethel A. M. E. Church—President Gunner Issues Stirring Calls—Polittcal Emancipation, Destruction of Segregation, Restoration of Ballot Leading Issues—Central Purpose to Get Race Nationally Organized for Self-Defence of Rights.

EQUITY CONGRESS WELCOMES THE LEAGUE

CALL FOR 7TH ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENT POLITICAL LEAGUE

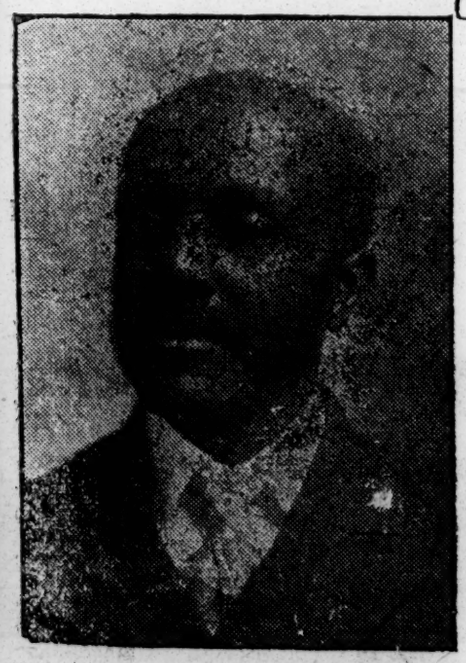
Hillburn, N. Y., Aug. 5th, 1914.

Dear Fellow Comrades:—The preliminary call for the seventh annual meeting of the National Independent Political League has already been published in several issues of the Guardian and other of our papers.

The call, however, was issued before the exact date and place for the meeting could be determined. Now that it is settled as to when and where we shall convene, it remains only to announce the same and to add a brief word of earnest appeal to our people in all sections of the United States to awake and to get together in self-defence of their own most vital civil, social and political interests.

Meeting Sept. 7-9, 1914, Bethel Church, New York City.

We feel peculiarly fortunate in being able to announce that the seventh annual meeting of the N. I. P. L. is to be held in New York City, in the new edifice of the Bethel A. M. E. Church, of which the Rev. B. W. Arnett, D. D., is pastor. We are to meet on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the 7th, 8th and 9th, just previous to the great national Baptist convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia.



REV. BYRON GUNNER.
Of Hillburn, N. Y.—The able, intelligent,m anly, independent, reliable, honest race champion—President of National Independent Political League.

HON. JOSEPH B. FORAKER.
Of Ohio—Greatest Modern Congressional Champion of Equal Rights for Colored American—N. I. P. L. ever loyal to him.—Seeks to re-enter Senate.

The Prime Objects.

The determined purpose of the League is to assist in leading our Negro-American population out of political bondage, to wage perpetual and eternal war against any and all kinds of segregation based on race or color, and to restore the federal franchise to our oppressed brethren in the southern states.

These needed reforms cannot, we believe, be successfully accomplished for us by our friends of other races. While we appreciate their interest and welcome their assistance, we know that "They who would be free must themselves strike the blow." We must, as a fundamental factor in the struggle, produce and follow our own leaders, and we must get together and work and fight for ourselves or we can never be free. Do this, our necessary part.

Kill the Idea We are a Child Race.

At any necessary cost and sacrifice we must educate the masses of our people to become an independent, race-loving, people.

The impression that has been deliberately built up and published world-wide that we are a child race and, therefore, are not to be dealt with as with other races, is a false claim that we must, as people, blow to atoms.

This false impression has been studiously disseminated throughout this and other civilized countries, taken up and expounded by teachers, editors and politicians everywhere. Such damaging impressions of our people should begin to stir us to action.

All Self-respecting Men and Women of Color.

We therefore call upon, not only the members of the League, but upon all self-respecting men and women of color to co-operate and join with us in our struggle for equal civil, social and political rights as American citizens. Come to our annual meeting, join the League, or give it your moral and financial support.

Let all who read this call do all within their power to start the ball rolling in their respective communities, form local committees, organize branch leagues, plan to attend the meeting, assist financially and in every other way possible. Let all churches, lodges, civic, literary and equal rights societies send delegates and let us demonstrate to the world that we are determined to become American free mn.

Yours for freedom,

BYRON GUNNER, President.

Sentiments from the Preliminary Call.

The National Independent Political league, though as an organization only six years in the conflict, occupies a place in the front ranks of those who are contending for the full manhood rights and for the political emancipation of our people. The league's unswerving fidelity to these vital questions is its unanswerable argument for refusing to lay down our arms and to retire from the battlefield.

South in the Saddle.

"The south is in the saddle," and the most vital interests of our people are more seriously imperiled than ever before. The outlook is threatened and our enemies never seemed more emboldened and determined to accomplish our ruin than now.

Should the present national administration, and the white South, and the acquiescing North continue to persist in their devilish work of segregation and other forms of wicked injustice to our people they cannot fail to force the "Negro question" to the very front and to make it the gravest and greatest political and social issue of our day and generation.

N. I. P L. Independent of Parties and for Justice to Citizens of Color.

The National Political League having entered the political field in defence of our oppressed people, will hesitate, when necessary to attack and fight any men or set of men or any party or measures, whose principles and efforts may tend to endanger "the war amendments" or to work any injustice to the ten millions of our Colored-American brethren. We shall as in the past, continue to reserve the freedom to work with whatever party will give our people the fairest deal, and to withdraw from and oppose any party that may prove recreant in its duties and pledges in behalf of our people. It need never be expected that our league can ever be made the proprty of any political party. We shall continue to educate and elevate among the masses of our people the spirit of political independence.

National Democracy Now On Trial.

The party that has opposed the political interests of our people in the South and the white South, are being allowed a splendid final opportunity to demonstrate to the world that much-preached doctrine, that "The South best understands the Negro," and that "Our best friends are the southern white people." When the ill-treatment we received at the hands of the white South gave the lie to this theory, it was explained that "It could not be reasonably expected that the Southern whites could feel and act kindly towards a class of people living among them who so universally voted against them. The South would treat

Should Uphold Trotter.

Richmond Planet

(Asbury Pk, N. J. Peoples Recorder)

The case of W. M. Trotter and President Wilson is but another repetition of the same old story, dissatisfaction, impulsiveness, spotting, bright and rosy promises, betrayal, disappointment and indignation mass meetings. The time will come when the colored man will if he is out of the G. O. P. ranks will get back and stay. A good many want to be the king bee, I would say let him be if he is qualified, but no, emphatically no if he is not. This seems to be the whole trouble with a good many of our colored men of ability, they demand and because exactly what they want is not immediately forthcoming, they become impatient and bolt only to return repentant. It is my advice to stick to those who have always been your friends and leave uncertain things alone.

Mr. Trotter who is a man of ability and undaunted courage as his recent experience with the head of the nation will show, doubtless thought that he was right when he went to see President Wilson who was then aspiring to the Presidency. He stated in his recent speech to President Wilson that he thought that he would be a second Abraham Lincoln.

We now see that this idea was preposterous and Mr. Wilson, the Christian Gentleman who hopes to go to heaven where no such thing as segregation is thought of has simply turned out characteristic of his party.

Against all and any move on the part of Colored people that tends toward advancement.

Let us uphold Mr. Trotters hand and acclaim him a man, one who is worthy to represent us as a race and one who has the courage to go forth and bear our standard.

All honor to Trotter and may be with the help of God succeed.

Both Learned Something.

Richmond Planet 8/15/14

(Tulsa, Oklahoma Star.)

Much has been said pro and con on the White House incident last week wherein Wm. Monroe Trotter of Boston played such a prominent part. We find on looking over the exchanges coming into our office that the sentiment among the race editors concerning the affair is about evenly divided, one side thinking the race was damaged by Trotter's actions the other side thinking the race was benefit ed. From our observation it seems that both president Wilson and Monroe Trotter learned a few things about each other that they didn't know before. Just who was at fault is not for us to say until we have heard both sides of the case.

the Negroes better should they divide their votes with them," etc. Hence many thousands of our people in all sections of the country decided to try the experiment and vote with that party which had been dominated by our enemies.

Democracy Must Either Practice Equal Rights or go Down to Ruin.

Whether we have thus far, or will in the future, receive worse or better treatment than we had experienced at the hands of the Republican party, the experiment was a wise one and, in the end, will not fail to result in good to our people. The national Democratic party and the white South will either "make good" during their present four-years' probation, or they will surely work their own political ruin; if the former, so much the better for all concerned; if the latter, then the sooner the better for us. The party now "in the saddle" will either ride on to greater triumphs, giving "a square deal" to all Americans, regardless of race or color, or it will rush madly on to its own merited doom. And either course it may take cannot fail to benefit our people and the whole country.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEGRO DELEGATION

According to the Associated Press report a delegation of colored men called at the White House to protest against race segregation in government departments. A fifteen minute interview had been arranged for the delegation and the president received them in his office with only his stenographer present.

The delegation complained formally that Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams of the treasury department were enforcing segregation of white and Negro employees in their offices. It seems that at first President Wilson listened to the statement of the delegation as made by their chairman, W. M. Trotter, of Boston, Mass. The president stated that he had investigated the question of segregation himself and had been assured that no discrimination had been practiced against Negroes, but that segregation had been inaugurated to avoid friction between the races, not to injure the Negro. He declared that he was deeply interested in the Negro race and admired it for the progress it had made.

At this juncture Mr. Trotter and other members of the delegation took issue with the president by declaring that the Negro people did not seek charity or assistance, but held that they were American citizens and that equal rights were vouchsafed to them by the constitution and laws of the United States.

The Independent does not know the manner in which Mr. Trotter, the spokesman of the delegation, approached the president, but at any rate, the president took offense and refused to hear him any further and warned the delegation, that if they wished to see him again, they would have to get another spokesman. The president accuses Trotter of injecting his temper into the matter and that he could not be talked to in such a manner. The Independent does not hesitate to say that it was the duty of Mr. Trotter to address the president in a manner in keeping with that high office, an office that represents the highest honor and dignity in the gift of the people. Mr. Trotter owed it to the president, to the Negro people and to himself to address the president courteously and decorously. He was championing a great cause,—a cause in which ten million Negroes, American citizens to the manner born, were interested. It was, therefore, of the highest importance that he should have been courteous and respectful. This was a great opportunity, and one which should have been handled with the utmost care; for the race was on trial whether it could stand the test for respect and courtesy, and if he failed to rise to the dignity of the occasion, he did the race a great injury.

The Independent does not doubt the righteousness of his cause,—in that, he was perfectly right. From time immemorial it has been the custom for delegations of citizens to wait on the president and present their cause, whether in the form of a request or a grievance, which they felt they desire him to know. But it is equally true that the delegations have always recognized and appreciated the dignity and honor of the office and governed themselves accordingly. If Mr. Trotter failed to do this, then he did not measure up to the dignity of the occasion and did the race agreat harm,—a harm which will be felt for a long time to come; for it will make the way for future delegations of color harder and more difficult to secure an audience at the White House.

The Independent does not undertake to say that this was true or untrue, but these observations are based upon the Associated Press report. Mr. Trotter is the editor of one of the leading papers of the race, The Boston Guardian. He has been in public life for many years, and it does seem that he would have been too discreet to have spoken harshly to the president of the United States, who had done him the honor to give him and his delegation an audience, and The Independent trusts that the report of the Associated Press is not true; that he did not so far forget himself as to offend the president with harsh words or coarse manners. But The Independent repeats, that, if he did, he did his race and himself a great wrong, and the race should not repose its confidence and trust in him any more in that capacity; for if it is true that he acted in this manner, he is not the man to represent the race in a position of so great a gravity and moment.

On the other hand, if the president, because, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Trotter spoke in a courteous and respectful manner, took offense, then it was very unfortunate. For the president represents the very highest office in the gift of the nation, and should not take offense at a delegation of Amrican citizens because they were Negroes. It would show that he did not rise to the dignity of his high office, for he is the president of all the people and should be willing to listen to the requests of any citizen, however high or however humble. If the president became offended because Mr. Trotter represented the Negro view of this country, and spoke frankly of the rights and privileges of his race, it was a great mistake and would portray the president as being narrow and prejudiced and not rising to that breadth of vision which should characterize a man in that high office.

The Independent deplores the whole affair. It regrets that there was a misunderstanding between the president and the delegation. It fears that great harm has been done and great mischief will grow out of it; for any blunder that may be made by a Negro is magnified and a mountain is made out of a mole hill. There are those among the other race, who will misunderstand the president and make it an occasion to create a friction between the races. They will be quick to say that the president got insulted by those Negroes talking to him like white folks. Still why shouldn't we? For that reason The Independent regrets that this episode ever happened, especially between the president and the Negro delegation which called upon him.

We can not say who was wrong, but there was wrong somewhere, and we trust that the wrong will be corrected, and that the day will never come when any citizen, regardless of color, will be denied his day in court nor forbidden to come before the president of the United States or any other great officer and set forth his grievances without offense or commotion.

Still after all, the country should understand that this is exclusively a Democratic family quarrel. The president is and has ever been a Democrat and his father was a Democrat; Mr. Trotter is and has ever been a Democrat and his father, Jas. M. Trotter, was a Democrat appointed to office by Mr. Cleveland and confirmed by a Democratic Senate. So Republican Negroes are not concerned. Let Democrats settle Democratic difficulties.

Hopes Incident Will Be Forgotten

(Indianapolis, Ind., World.)

The columns of the press last week contained an interview between the President of the United States and one James Malone Trotter editor of the Boston Guardian. Mr. Trotter representing the association for the advancement of Colored people took upon himself the burden of speaking for the entire Colored population of this country against the practice of segregation in vogue in some of the departments at Washington. The language used by Mr. Trotter in support of his cause, is said to have appealed to the President and at the same time brought to Mr. Trotter a great deal of newspaper notoriety. The notoriety gained by Mr. Trotter as the outcome of this incident was the cause he represents. Segregation has been given a place in economic discussion that hitherto it has not occupied. It was not the cause which Mr. Trotter presented that aroused the ire of the President nor the manner in which it was presented. The question of segregation in the form presented by Mr. Trotter involves a very delicate consideration and the least said even about a good cause is sometimes more helpful to it than the continuous discussion of it We doubt the wisdom of making an issue of everything that pertains to Negro life. No other race suffers in this way. Mr. Trotter may feel that he is a martyr to a cause that only time can regulate. People will always choose who they will marry, lot with or sit by. Legislature can not instil into the mind an altitude toward a race that is not in harmony with ones personal feelings.

Mr. Trotter has not done the race any good by his alleged pugnacity, nor the cause he so zealously espouses. The mass meeting recently held in Washington condemning the President does not reflect the best sense of the American Negro. We hope the incident will soon be forgotten and buried in the scrap heap of

Trotter Was Eternally Right.

(Greensboro, N. C. Herald.)

If we may judge by the comments expresed by the Negro press, from time to time, William Monroe Trotter is not a very popular man. Some who claim to know him say he lacks tact and that he is inclined to be somewhat hot-headed.

That he has had the courage of his convictions, no one will deny and while many have differed from him on race questions and have frequently criticised his methods, few have questioned his sincerity or doubted his loyalty to his people.

The recent interview of a committee of which he was spokesman with the President has again brought him into the limelight, and the Associated Press correspondents seem to have left the impression that the conduct of Mr. Trotter at the white house was somewhat unbecoming a gentleman of his advantages and training.

Of course bad manners are always out of order, and there is no excuse for a man's ungentlemanly in the presence, of those who have extended him the courtesy of an audience, and specially does this hold true when it comes to the President of the United States.

If Mr. Trotter in his zeal overstepped the bounds of propriety, it is to be regretted, but that he was eternally right in his fight on segregation of Negro employes in the government service and that his denunciation of the spirit of caste which has been encouraged to show its head in some of the departments at Washington was altogether proper and timely are the opinions of editorial writers on the New York World and the New York Evening Post both of which have been among the most ardent supporters of the Wilson administration.

Mr. Trotter was a Wilson man and during the last campaign he used the columns of the Guardian, his paper, to urge the Negroes to return to Congress representatives in sympathy with the President's economic policies.

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TROTTER AND THE PRESIDENT.

William Monroe Trotter in his much talked of interview with the President brought the matter of segregation in Federal service squarely to a head.

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS does not know whether or not Trotter said anything calculated to arouse the indignation of the President, other than his protest against segregation in the Federal service. We recognize, however, the almost utter impossibility of dwelling on the injustices done this race by the present Administration without a "background of passion." If our advocates make it merely a "background of passion," 'tis well. At Runnymede, seven centuries ago, when King John was forced by his nobles to sign the great foundation of English liberties—the Magna Charter—the business in hand was contracted to a flashing background of swords. Later, when the First Charles was beheaded as another evidence of the innate British objection to tyrants and injustice, there was also present a background of swords. Even today in Europe the background of swords is still in use as the most potent argumentation for the rights and liberties of the people. But here in America, this is the colored race dealing with the great, self-made and self-appointed "superior" Caucasian race. Approaching the exalted author of "The New Freedom," then, in quest of justice, it is not meet that we go simply as men demanding our manhood rights; it is not enough that we are citizens, self-respecting and self-supporting: that we have toiled and have fought for our country; that our blood is on the altar of its every war. Nay, 'tis not enough. We must approach the "throne" with strangers for our advocates. A colored man cannot speak his mind, cannot frankly argue the cause of the oppressed without offense to a President from Dixie.

Press despatches report the President as telling Trotter he had "spoiled his case." Of course! Certainly! What anyone could have foreseen would have been the answer of Woodrow Wilson to a colored man telling him a few unpleasant truths, such, for instance, as throwing in his face the burning fact that the colored people were not seeking charity from his Jimcrow, Dixie-ridden Administration. Truly, Editor Trotter was indiscreet—according to President Wilson's ideas. And when the delegation mentioned Mr. Wilson's before election-promises—that was the limit! But even on the assumption that Trotter had been unnecessarily impertinent, does this follow that he should "spoil his case"—the case not of Trotter individually, but of ten million citizens of this country? As the "New York World" justly says: "The bad manners of the chairman of the delegation, however deplorable, are no justification of the policy of Jimcrow government, which certain members of the Cabinet have established in their departments, and, as the President well knows, insolent conduct is not confined to the members of any particular race."

Mr. Wilson found it necessary to explain the rotten actions of his administration with the words that "he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races, and not with the object of injuring the Negroes." He failed to explain, however, why no such rule had been necessary before during the forty years or more that colored and white clerks have worked side by side in the Federal departments at Washington.

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS is not defending Trotter's actions in his interview with the President. We do not even know if his actions need any defense. We do know, however, that this race is not inclined to censure Trotter without a clear case against him. We have too many moral cowards in our ranks to quarrel unnecessarily with those who dare to speak their mind to the highest in the land.

JUDGE KIMMEL AND THE NEGRO VOTER.

Judge Karl Kimmel of the First District Police Court, is a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court. Without any long argument we desire to refresh the memory of the Negroes with extracts from an editorial of this paper under date of March 1st, 1913.

"Jim-Crow-Ism and Kimmelism Synonimous Terms."

When S. B. Wallace and Homer G. Phillips were applicants for apointment as Probation officers, Judge Kimmel as a member of the Board said: "We have decided not to appoint a Negro Parole officer at this time."

This statement was made by Judge Kimmel, prior to the holding of the examination, and he gave no excuse or reason for his decision.

In answer to the questions of Messrs. Lloyd and Pitman who called upon him with reference to the matter, Judge Kimmel said: "I drew the Ordinance creating the Board of Paroles, and had it passed without any assistance, etc.," but he refused to give any reason for opposing a Negro Parole officer.

The Central Afro-American had this to say at that time. "Thoughtful American citizens, true to the instincts of a noble nature, with faith in the brotherhood of man and Fatherhood of God, must rise in their might and strip such men as Kimmel and his Jim Crow Board of their brief authority, before they issue an edict forcing citizens to pay "tithes and offerings" to them instead of taxes to the city. It was Judge Kimmel who had signs, "for white, for colored" painted to be used in his Court in order to separate the white and colored persons attending sessions of the Court, and was only prevented from putting his idea in actual practice by the manly refusal of the present Marshall, Weinbrenner, to permit his deputies to serve, unless the obnoxious signs came down, and we are glad to say that the signs came down forthwith. If the Party desires to hold the majority of the Negro vote, all "Jim Crow" men and measures must be swept into the sea of political oblivion. Give us men who are white enough to be brave, and brave enough to be fair in dealing with the Negro."

NEGRO LEADERS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR POLITICAL DEGREDATION OF RACE.

The Negro political conference held Wednesday in the Mason building was a meeting with good intentions and a meeting from which doubtless some good will come, but the necessity of such a meeting is the result o fthe foll yof Negro political leaders in Alabama for the past twenty years. The same is true in almost all other Southern States.

The meeting would not have been called but for the fact that certain of our leading Negro political leaders were turned out of a republican meeting here some days ago, or rather were put off of the County Executive Committee. We dare say, if a few of these leading Negro politicians had b

Must Fight For Rights

(annibal, Mo. Home Protective Record.)

The only way we can get our ghts is to fight for them, even ough we are sometimes unsuccessin obtaining them, it will at st show that we are in earnest determined. The Negro in the s of this prejudicial nation has ng been looked upon as the "White an's Burden"; little does this land of the free and home of the brave think about the many burdens they have heaped upon us, yes many without cause or provocation, until now the heads of the different departments at the Washington Government are practicing segregation which, is very objectionable to the Negro citizens of this country as well as to the humble "clerks" that labor so ardently, and do their work equally as well as their white contemporaries. The rebuke of the Committee of Colored Citizens last week by President Wilson was wholly uncalled for and shows his attitude toward the Negro, and if we read between the lines we can clearly see that old "Race Hatred" that has so long been in the hearts of many white people who style themselves as "Christian Gentlemen."

Yet the President in taking the segregation issue into his own hands by giving Mr. Trotter and his Aids an audience made a national issue of it, whereas if the gentlemen had been referred to the different heads of the departments where segregation is in vogue, it would have saved embarrassment on the part of Mr. Wilson, and the ridiculous situation in which, both he and the Committee were placed. On the other hand agitation is bad for us all: " If you put your head in the lion's mouth he'll surely bite it off," however the fire has been kindled so do not let it go out.

Trotter Must Have "Cussed."

(Muscogee, Okla, Cimeter.)

What did Trotter say to the President? Judging from the way the lily white papers and the mossbacks are howling he must have cussed some. Trotter certainly must have used some vigorous English or else his manner must have indicated dammit or "some sich." The Guardian will give it all and then we will see. Trotter is getting lots of free advertising in Oklahoma and in the South they are raising h——.

recognized there would not have been such a conference, yet the need for it would have been just as great. The leading Negro politician has not been concerned sufficiently about the rights of the people. It has been a game of "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindermost." In other words, the leaders have not been much concerned about their constituents. They were really leaders without a constituency, and the white man found it out and the white man felt that he could throw them overboard without a row, and it is nearly true. The leaders have gotten so far away from the people that the people have almost lost interest in the leaders as well as their cause.

When a few men presume privately to run any business for the people, when the people know little or nothing about the cause, when the people are called upon to show sympathy or to aid with sentiment, thy fail to do so, because they have been kept ignorant. Nobody knows this better than the white man. For this reason for some time the white man will treat with a few Negroes as leaders until those Negroes have gotten out of real touch with their people, and they will toss the few supposed leaders overboard.

Wake up! Wake up! Negroes and take notice. You must keep in vital touch with the people. Keep the people informed. Let them know what you are doing.

If the leaders in Jefferson county, nay in the State of Alabama, had been awake all the time; if they had kept the people informed of the gradual slipping away of their rights, the protest now would be more marked. Leaders can do nothing without a constituency and the better informed that constituency the better for all.

Leaders, learn a lesson from the past. Here you are without a constituency and all because of the monumental folly of keeping yourselves and your cause secluded. You need the people. To get them they must be informed. When you pose as a leader you must really be leading something.

For many years all over the South, in many counties and states, there have been just a few Negroes who held onto the republican party simply for what they got or hoped to get out of it. They made no effort to build up a real party. They were content to get the offices. They allowed all the other part of the race to remain in ignorance of their real status. The result is that the white man has found out such conditions and now the "leading Negro" goes overboard with all the rest. A leader amounts to something only when he is leading somebody; not when he is a self-styled leader, not when he is a self-appointed leader, but when he really represents the sentiment and sympathy of his people. The day is long past when people do things just because somebody says so. They do them because they see them to be wise and best. Consult the people.

Now, nothing will avail anything in this political movement until there is a respectable number of Negroes who will seek the ballot, and make sacrifices for the privilege of the ballot. This can be done only through a campaign of education. Now, if that is too difficult, and if the leading Negroes are not willing to go into the trenches to see that this is done, still the case will be no better, and the leading Negro will remain overboard where he is.

The average Negro, like the average any other kind of man, will not rise up voluntarily to the exercise of his privileges or seek his rights. He must be instructed. He must be educated. He must be stirred to a sense of his duty. That man who rises up to instruct the people is bound to get a hearing because the people like to be informed.

The people must be taken into confidence. The prominent Negroes must not stay so far away from the rank and file. So must selfishness be done away with. Some are succeeding now by making life a single shot, looking out for number one, taking no interest in public concerns, but the day is fast approaching when that man who takes no interest in others, will find himself discarded socially, commercially and otherwise.

Let every Negro who claims himself to be a man rise to the magnitude of the occasion and register himself and urge and instruct others to register for the exercise of the highest privilege of an American citizen.

DEMOCRACY VS. DEMOCRACY.

PERHAPS NO INCIDENT IN A DECADE has happened which sheds more light upon the status quo of the colored man in America than the Wilson-Trotter controversy. Undoubtedly the President's position expresses the entire Democratic administration's attitude toward us and is not surprising in view of what Democracy has always stood for in relation to the Afro-American. Democracy as a principle and Democracy as a party are two separate and distinct things. Democracy as a principle as defined by the "un-abridged" Government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively or in which the people exercise the power of legislation. The principles as promulgated today by the Democratic party fall far short of these broad planks, but we should not be cast down or hopeless at any event. We have been making tremendous strides all along in the face of the same conditions and incidents should only spur us on to help each other to promote our own institutions and to labor for the general welfare of our people here. Certainly it is hard to feel the instincts of patriotism throbbing in our hearts and to know in our minds that liberty and justice are only abstract terms in the vocabulary of our nation's chief. Pity the soul so warped by prejudice from the ways of truth and righteousness until hypocrisy eats as a canker at the vitals of his being. To mention Abraham Lincoln in this connection is a far cry from the present exponent of national policy. Is it still true that a house divided against itself cannot stand?

WHAT SOUTHERN PAPERS SAID ABOUT THE PRESIDENT AND TROTTER.

Last week The Age reproduced editorial statements from a number of the Northern papers, Republican and Democratic, commenting on the action of the President in endorsing in plain words segregation in the Federal departments, and rebuking and dismissing the delegation headed by Wm. Monroe Trotter of Boston, which called to enter a protest against the practice inaugurated by the Wilson administration.

This week editorial comment from several Southern Democratic dailies is given. It will be seen that there is a division of opinion as to the justice of Federal segregation, but all make the mistake of attributing the efforts against segregation to a desire for social equality.

INSINCERE MR. STRAUS.

Last Friday evening in the Lyric, at a mass meeting of Democrats held in the interest of the candidacy of the Hon. Isaac Lobe Straus, for the United States, Mr. Straus delivered a very radical and democratic speech. If Mr. Straus were an honest man and meant fully the words he uttered, there is no reason on earth why he should not receive the honest and cordial support of colored men. But, until Mr. Straus comes out clearly and states that when he says "all men," he really means "all men" many of us will understand that his democracy is confined exclusively to "all men" with white skins, of course, including Jews.

We are not at all unkind in such a reference to Mr. Straus. His words are true and just. We heartly indorse his utterances. But here is the rub. Mr. Straus preaches one thing, and practices quite another. After he had taken the oath of office, as attorney General of this State, to support the Constitution of the Federal Government with that oath fresh in his memory, he gave himself to the task of inventing some means whereby, under the sanction of law, a part of the National Constitution might be nullified, and a whole race of people politically lynched. Was Mr. Straus a true democrat when he was conspiring to take away the liberties of a people who were and are the victim of the same mean and hateful "race prejudice," which is at present, secretly but effectively, hindering Mr. Straus in his effort to become a United States Senator from Maryland. How can Mr. Strauss represent himself as a candidate of "humanity," when right in his own city and State there are over two hundred thousand people suffering from the effects of the same vile "race prejudice" which faces the "Jew in other countries, and which faces Mr. Straus, at present, although undercover, in his present contest, and yet for all this he has not one word of sympathy for black "humanity." But this is not all. Not having sympathy for the colored man in his struggles, he gave himself to the same crowd, now against him, to help increase the disabilities of black 'humanity" by inventing the barbarous and shameful practices of "disfranchisement,' and "jim crowism."

Mr. Straus is not going to succeed in his present contest. The reason is just this. He is a brilliant man, and a genuine student of history and government. That being the case, and being a Jew, he cannot be unmindful of the wickedness of "race prejudice." The people must know that if Isaac Lobe Straus can be used against one part of struggling "humanity" he cannot be trusted to be true to any party of the same struggling and handicapped humanity.

RACE DISCRIMINATION.

Negroes Segregated in the Agricultural Department.

In the Bureau of Soils in the Agricultural Department, which belongs to all the people of the United States, dogs included, except the Negro, has issued an order of segregation. The doors of the toilet rooms is placarded as follows:

"FOR COLORED EMPLOYES."

In this department, above all thers, all citizens are supposed to be on a level. One would suppose that the blacker the soil the richer the production is in this department. but the heads dont think so. Just where they will put the Negro next The Bee is in doubt. Now, ever since the establishment of this department all employes have been using the same room. The Bee respectfully calls the attention of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Negro Democrats, all other Negroes who declared before the Democratic party came into power, that a change in the administration would be a good thing.

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HON. WM. M. McDONALD

"THE TROTTER INCIDENT"

Made the Subject of a Powerful Deliverance on the Race Question.

BY HON. W. M. McDONALD,

Who Does Not Mince Words in Praising the President and Upbraiding Editor W. Monroe Trotter.

NEGRO GLORY AND GREATNESS

Something to Be Sought and Greatly Desired to Be Found—The Hope of Further Progress and Advancement of the Negro in His Own Hands—White Men Asked to Stand From Under.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 16, 1914.
Editor Dallas Express:

I have been asked by white and black my views, in regards to the "Trotter Incident," which called forth a rebuke from President Wilson a few days ago in the White House I have lived all my life in Texas The conditions here, in the South, know and am fairly well informed on the condition, at the North. For twenty-five years I have had more or less to say through the public press on various subjects, but never in all my life have I spoken one word or wrote a line on the subjects of, "Social Equality. Intermarriage of the Races, or Racial Segregation." I have always, from my view, found subjects of more importance to engage my thoughts and impress upon the minds of my people, but since President Wilson has been forced to call a delegation of Negro Democratic politicians down on the subjects referred to above, permit me to heartily indorse the position of the President as sent out by the Associated Press.

The President correctly tells Trotter and his Democratic delegation that they and the entire Negro race, "Should strive for full and complete independence, and eschew all their whining about social equality and segregation." This is plain language and I take it for granted, that the President means that the Negro race should go and do as other races have done: Build, or better said perhaps, establish a social, religious, civic educational, economic, financial and commercial status distinctly their own; separate and apart from the white race, or for that matter any other race. That we should strive to make our social status so cultured and refined, our religion so Christlike, righteous and humane, our civics so splendid, beautiful and grand, our economics so useful and helpful, our education so profound, learned and wise, our commerce so far-reaching and powerful, our finances so strong and beneficial, until our own particular greatness would be the ideals, hopes and aspirations of all other races to attain.

As I interpret the President's language (and I hope that I am not mistaken), he would have the Negro race to see glory and greatness in itself and strive to develop that glory and greatness to such an extent that no race, white or yellow, would look down upon us. Now the President has laid out a wonderful task for the Negro race to accomplish. He has put on the trestle Board of time for all Negro preachers, teachers, Negro religious and educational beggars, as well as all so-called Negro politicians a grand and splendid task to perform. The question is, can they do it? Will they accomplish it? I have unshaken confidence in the latent and undeveloped capabilities of the Negro race and am firm in the belief that if given a chance we will yet reach full and complete independence which President Wilson advises us through Trotter to strive to attain and leave off passing windy and inflammatory resolutions that do more harm than good. Segregation with its kindred racial antipathy will not down as long as Negro preachers teach and preach a doctrine that other races may have all this world if they will agree to give the Negro Jesus. It will not down as long as the Negro school teachers impress upon the heart, mind and conscience of Negro children that the goal of their ambition is reached when they get a certificate by (meriteor foul means) to teach a Negro school or a license to preach. It will not down as long as the Negro religious beggars who swarm around the white churches, associations, conferences, etc., like buzzards around a dead horse or flys around a sugar keg begging money, promising to send the gospel to Africa. It will never down as long as the Negro eductional fund beggars tram from door to door begging money promising to erect Negro Industrial and Denominational schools.

We can not stamp out segregation and its kindred evils by voting the Democratic or Republican ticket. President Wilson is a Democrat. Trotter and his delegation vote the democratic ticket. The President plainly told Trotter and his delegation that segregation nor social equality were political questions. Mr. Trotter should have known this—he is a graduate of Harvard. There have never been in this world and there will never be in this world such a thing as social equality. No Negro should want what does not exist. No white man should complain, fret and worry about what does not exist. We have only three rights: a right to life, a right to labor and a right to enjoy the fruits of that labor. Our rights end just where other's rights begin. I have no right to intrude myself in a man's house, be he black or white, if I am not wanted. There is quite a difference between rights and privileges. A Negro has no right to marry my daughter just because he is a Negro. He might have a privilege to do so because he is a Negro, but no right.

With regards to intermarrying between the races, caste, breeding and education coupled with nature's laws, have ordained against it eternally and everlastingly. This rule is so universal until we know all exceptions must be set down as abnormal and not worthy of note.

Now much has been written for and against segregation, but the facts are, each race has in a way segregated itself to a large extent, In New York and other large cities, both North and South, the Jew, Irishman, Chinaman, Jap, Dago, German and Mexican establish themselves in certain sections of the city. Why not the Negro? The only difference is, each of these races has race pride and has found glory and greatness peculiarly its own in itself and has proceeded to beautify and develop that race pride with such results that no notice of segregation is taken, but all work in perfect harmony to accomplish the same civic results. I thank the President for advising Trotter and his kind as well as the entire race to find a section or a part of the town where Negroes live and develop it; set out trees, lay cement or gravel sidewalks, pave the streets, have electric lights strung, erect beautiful cottages, build stately houses, if you want to and find yourselves able. Provide places of amusement for pleasure and recreation. Open up places of trade and barter; unite your savings to give employment to members of the Negro race and hoard wealth so that it may be used for the development of the Negro race's own independence. Let no Negro feels that he is better than his race and that his personal interests can best be subserved by his knocking, belittling, scorning and destroying the small beginning of the few Negroes who can see that race pride and glory lies only in our own self-dependence

Here in the South where segregation is a condition and not a theory, the white man is a powerful factor in the solution of this question. The white man may believe what he will, preach what he desires, have all forms and ceremonies he pleases, exercise his liberties in his own way and he should extend to Negroes the same right, if he sincerely desires that we should obtain full racial independence, separate and apart from the white race. He must put aside sentiment. He must conclude that if the Negro is to help himself, he must be given a man's chance, that and no more. The white men of the South have given the Negro a free hand in Negro church affairs, the results are that the Negro has made good. The white man of the South has given the Negro a free hand to engage in every line of endeavor, agricultural and commercial, the results are astounding. The white men of the South have given the Negro a free hand in operating and developing his secret and benevodent societies, the results are so colossal that it staggers the mind to believe the truths with regards to them. The white men of the South have given money and lent encouragement and allowed the Negro free hand in operating denominational schools, the results are: they are dotted all over the South. Now why not try us out by giving us a free hand to employ our Negro teachers in the public free schools? We know their conceptions of moral terpetude, the white man does not. We know their ideals, the white man does not. We know their home life and character, the white man does not. In a word we know what Negroes to trust our children with as teachers—the white man does not. I am firm in the opinion that if the governing white men of the South would grant the Negroes a free hand to select their own children's teachers a long step toward Negro racial independence, as suggested by President Wilson, would be accomplished and the Negro race might be brought to see something good in himself and leave off nagging and growling about racial segregation.

Respectfully,
WM. M. McDONALD.

Negro National Delegates.

The republican state conventions to be held this year will be asked to take action on the proposition of the National committee to reduce the representation in National conventions and establish the right of any state to choose its delegates as it sees fit

if the change is approved a state may elect all its delegates at large, as California tried to in 1912; or part of them may be thus elected, the rest being chosen by congressional districts in the usual way.

The plan to be submitted will cut down the representation from the South and from our insular possessions by 87 votes. This, as is estimated, would reduce the representation in the 1916 convention from about 35 per cent. of the voting strength of the Southern states and territories to 16 per cent, giving them 87 votes instead of twice that number, which they have heretofore had. Perhaps this is as practicable a plan as any which could be offered, and as likely to iron out factional differences in the party. But it is manifestly a compromise, and as such may be only a makeshift solution of the problem. Stated badly the question is: 'Shall the republican vote of the South suppressed at the polls be given a voice in national convention? And the answer is that it shall be given half a voice until such time as the party united and strong can settle the matter in some other way.

This decision recognizes the constitutional rights of the negro and probably gives him a representation fairly proportioned to the mass intelligence of his race. The reduced delegations of colored men are likely to average higher mentally and morally, to be less venal, less easily influenced and contribute more than ever heretofore to the dignity and wisdom of conventions. Were it possible here in New York also to proportion political influence to intelligence, the parties and the state might be the better for it. The hope of a republic lies in its voting intelligence; voting ignorance must always be a peril; and but for our public schools and the fact that naturalized aliens obtain so soon a home and property stake in our country which renders them conservative, the foreign flood might have swamped us years ago.

The plan of the national committee shuts no door of hope against the negro, but leaves it half opened and assures him that it will be opened fully as soon as he deserves it. Senator Borah, the able and earnest progressive leader, was chairman of the sub-committee which framed the proposition, and it seems likely to meet the approval of fair-minded progressives whose chief concern is the general welfare and the dominance of a party made up of all factions and groups which stand for progress along right lines.

The Jew, the Negro and Segregation

A few days ago two colored persons were tried in the police Court of Norfolk upon warrants sworn out by a Jew charging violation of the segregation ordinance. The warrants were dismissed by Justice Arnold upon admission of counsel for the prosecution that the evidence was insufficient to make out a case for the Jew complainant.

There is nothing unusual about Norfolk Negroes being warranted for alleged violation of a segregation ordinance, but the unusual thing about the Negro and segregation is that the Jew should assume the role of prosecutor. The case above referred to makes the third or fourth arrest upon complaint of Jewish residents of Norfolk.

There is only one thing in common between the Jew and the Negro. Both races have long endured the burden of racial oppression. The Jew who knows the history of his own race should be slow to press any form of proscription upon another race.

The Jew has been more favored in America than any where else upon the face of the earth, and maybe it is the American tolerance of the Jew that has caused him to forget his past and join hands with the American spirit of intolerance toward the Negro.

The oppression of the Jew dates back to Egypt. Driven out of that land he was buffetted about in every place he set his foot, until finally banished forever from Jerusalem. Then Christian Europe set its heel upon his neck, driving him by persecution, first from England, then France, Spain and Germany. Everywhere he was made the serf and the footstool of the ruling powers. Even in our own time the Russian persecution of the Jew is a bit of history fresh in our minds.

We do not relate this bit of Jewish history as a slur upon the race, for in spite of its dreadful past it has a glorious record of achievements. The preservation of its language, religion and racial type through two thousand years of wandering over the earth, scattered as if by the winds, is one of the most marvelous things in history.

Considering the Jew's past in the light of a humanizing influence, and the commercial relation existing between the two raecs, one would naturally believe that the attitude of the Jew toward the Negro would be one of sympathy and help rather than of contempt and scorn. No one can truthfully deny that the splendid commercial standing attained by the Jews in this city has been and is due to the support derived from Negro trade. Still, it was a Jewish merchant who applied the match to the segregation torch in the council.

The Negro is still friendly toward the Jew, and is still forgiving of the wrongs that have already been done unto him, but who can tell when the worm will turn?

Laws sheuld be obeyed by all persons under the law, but the segregation law, like all other caste legislation—the separate car law for example—was made to separate the Negroes from the whites but not to separate the whites from the Negroes. They are made to legalize one standard of living for the whites and another standard of living for the blacks. They are not enforced and were not intended to be enforced with equal and exact justice.

The Jews have forgotten many things in their past, and apparently some things in the present. There are a great many Jews who are violating the segregation ordinance in Norfolk today, but no warrants have been sworn out for them by Negroes.

Since the enactment of the last segregation ordinance there have been located at least six Jewish residences and business places in the colored section of Monroe ward, in violation of the segregation ordinance.

If the Jewish Rabbi, who was behind the prosecution of the segregation cases referred to in the beginning of this editorial, and the Jewish politicians do not desist in their activities along this line, their efforts are going to react with tremenduous force upon their less fortunate brethren who keep shop upon every corner in the colored residential sections of this city.

Negroes are willing to give the Jews a square deal but are not willing to accept less than a square deal from the Jews. Unless the Jewish policy in the segregation business is changed it is going to work to the very great disadvantage of the Jew from an economic standpoint.

No man can live entirely to himself. Neither can a race situated among a number of diverse races live alone. The Jew need never fear that the American Negro will wish to overstep his social lines nor crave his religion. The only reation that can possibly exist between a Negro and a Jew is one of business. The present tendency among all races is the preservation of its true race types, its original strains of racial purity. The Negro asks of the Jew no more than he asks of the other races, equality of opportunity in the struggle for existence.

Why We Must Fight Segregation

Joseph Williams, colored, was fined $100 in Police Court today on the charge of violating the segregation ordinance. An appeal was noted to the Hustings Court.

Williams was first in Police Court October 24th, on this charge and was given a week in which to move from his residence at 626 North Fourth Street.

As he had failed to carry out the court's order, Justice Griggs said that there was nothing to do but fine him.

Under the law Negroes are not permitted to reside on a block if a majority of the residents are white, and vice versa.—Richmond Evening Journal.

Mr. Joseph Williams has been odered to move out of his own house, which house is registered here on the land books and in the court house as belonging to him. The block adjoining the one in which he lives is solidly occupied by colored people. He has not gone into a white district, but is living in his own house, practically in a colored neighborhood and he is to be penalized for residing in his own house. If any one could conceive of anything more absurdly ridiculous we would like to hear is stated. What should he do? W say, fight it out, if it takes the house to pay the cost of the litigation.—Richmond Planet.

Should Consider Conditions

(Montgomery, Ala. Colored Alabamian.)

Those who are apt to think about and talk about this Trotter-White House incident must keep in mind the Southern feeling and Southern viewpoint before they pass judgment. Mr. Wilson is Southern born and reared and must share his peculiar Southern feeling down to its very bottom. Besides that he is surrounded in the government by men who are from the South, many of whom are hostile to every interest of the colored man and who keep alive this Southern feeling which we have referred to.

President Wilson's statement that if the Negro people had made a mistake in voting for him, they ought to correct it," is far different in tone and spirit from his addresses in the Presidential campaign of 1912 and rings true to his Southern Democratic training and feeling.

Mr. Trotter has many enemies among Negro editors who will rejoice at his present predicament, but we call their attention to the fact that whatever may be said of him and whatever mistakes he has made, he has been true to the manhood interests of his race, and has boldly stood up for his people at every call. He was born, reared and educated in New England and has not been trained in the art of addressing Southern white men.

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"Nobody Home.

Advertiser
11/14/14

THE INDELIBLE STAIN

In other columns to-day our brilliant cartoonist has painted the picture of the indelible black blotch of Jim Crow government, which the Woodrow Wilson Administration has upon its hands. Aptly has he labeled this cartoon "The Indelible Stain." Woodrow Wilson may have blundered badly when he refused to recognize for some alleged fictitious reasons Mexico's colored president, Huerta. He may have been guilty—and made this nation a party to it with him—of moral cowardice, as Theodore Roosevelt asserts, when he refused to protest against the violation of the neutrality of the Belgians—the greedy, ghoulish persecutors of the Congoese. Woodrow Wilson was evidently bringing ruin and disaster to this country's prosperity by his mischievous, half-baked legislation against the interests of capital un the European war confused the issue and revived the nation's despairing commercial hopes. But all those coming generations may forget as mistakes perhaps of the head rather than of the heart. But never will millions of American citizens and countless more millions of their descendants ever forget Woodrow Wilson as the President who officially proclaimed a "Jim Crow government" in this Republic. Whether race segregation, with all its evil consequences, with all its vicious suggestions to the mob-ridden South pass away with his own harrowing Administration or whether future race bourbons and demagogues seek to sustain and re-establish it, Woodrow Wilson will go down in history as the un-American President who sought to inscribe a bi-racial policy upon the altar of this Republic's liberty.

The "damned spot" Woodrow Wilson has put upon this country's freedom may rise up to plague this country in a night more early than expected. In the swift cycle of coming events black troops may soon be needed by the tens of thousands to fill the breach, to preserve the nation once again, to take another San Juan Hill, to rescue another Roosevelt, to defend this country's firesides from a European or Asiatic invader set upon their spoilation.

We measure our words in patriotic warning to the people of these United States when we say: THE COMING GENERATIONS of colored citizens do not look with toleration upon their disfranchisement and their Jim Crow Car prosecution. They do not and will not relish being made food for cannon in times of war when in times of peace a short-sighted if not suicidal national race prejudice keeps them from the State's militia, from West Point and Annapolis, where they may be trained and equipped as are white youths. Their growing discontent over these things may be a smoldering volcano to belch forth in the days of this country's direst need. THEY WILL NOT ENLIST WITH COMPLACENCY TO SERVE THE STARS AND STRIPES IF WOODROW WILSON'S JIM CROW GOVERNMENT PERSISTS. The highest kind of patriotism impels us to say that this indelible stain upon the Woodrow Wilson Administration must be speedily removed from the nation's escutcheon by the American people.

WOODROW WILSON WILL NOT DO

The Trotter incident at the White House on last Thursday when President Woodrow Wilson declared his support of the Jim-crow government of the Capital, served one great purpose to the American people. It revealed Woodrow Wilson. Hiding up until this time behind the coward's mask of official hypocricy Mr. Wilson has given the impression that his subordinates have been solely responsible for setting up segregation. He has let it be understood that his Cabinet heads, through the unusual latitude he had given

them, had Jimcrowed their departments; that he himself had not had the time, owing to the pressure of putting his legislative program through, to interfere. Colored men had not been appointed to office—indeed, they had been beheaded—also he has declared to his rare colored visitors that the South might not oppose his measures.

Munroe Trotter and other EQUALLY FOOLISH and MISGUIDED COLORED DEMOCRATS called on CANDIDATE Woodrow Wilson in 1912, asking the Southern seeker for the Presidency what would be his attitude if elected. The CANDIDATE told the delegation: "THERE WILL BE NO RACE PREJUDICE; * * * the Federal laws as to the rights of Negroes will be interpreted by me not only in letter and spirit BUT WITH CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP." We knew then the record of Woodrow Wilson for veracity. Accordingly we charged Trotter and all his black Democratic confreres with criminal innocence and ignorance in believing him and supporting him. Within three weeks of the election CANDIDATE Woodrow Wilson wrote a letter to Bishop Alexander Walters declaring that he would see to it if elected that colored citizens were not given "MERE GRUDGING JUSTICE," but every encouragement. We quote these things, not to further disparage the politically crazy colored Democrats, but to record the infamy of the NEGRO-BATING HYPOCRITE NOW IN THE WHITE HOUSE. The day Mr. Wilson took his seat he DECREED BLACK MEN OUT OF OFFICE. He put the South in the Saddle.

Last Thursday Mr. Wilson declared that it is best for the colored race to be entirely independent of the white race, that segregation had been enforced to avoid race friction. WITH THE FALSITY OF THIS STATEMENT NO MAN NEEDS TAKE OCCASION TO DEAL. With Munroe Trotter's attitude at the White House no reasonable man can take issue. When one's race's liberty is the issue what man will mince his words? This, of course, to a Southern rebel is impudence. In smoking Woodrow Wilson out of the woodpile, in forcing him to STATE that HE STANDS FIRST AND FOREMOST AMONG SOUTHERN OFFICIAL NULLIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION the Boston agitator has RENDERED his race and nation a great SERVICE. The race now knows that its arch-enemy, the real leader of the South's efforts to keep it in civic serfdom, sits in the White House. The nation now knows that it has as its Chief Executive A SOUTHERN REACTIONARY, DRUNK WITH POWER, A VIOLATOR OF HIS OATH OF OFFICE to uphold the Constitution.

Benedict Arnold sought to betray a people of less than four million and his name rings down the corridor of time as a hiss and a bye word. Andrew Johnson from Tennessee, following Lincoln and protesting devotion to the new freedom of the nation from slavery sought to re-establish the rebel cause. His name has gone down through history accursed as the only American President yet impeached. How much greater reason is there that the very author of THE NEW FREEDOM, who violates his oath to set up a Jim-crow government in the nation's Capital should be impeached.

Woodrow Wilson is not only a fatal boomerang to his party, but THE FINAL DESTROYER of the RULE OF THE NEGRO-HATING SOUTH. Coming events cast their shadows long before. He spells increasing disaster to the nation. As we have said from the first. as President WOODROW WILSON WILL NOT DO!

THE TROUBLE WITH OUR RACE PROBLEM.

American 11-14-14

Will the Republican party try to take the negro to its breast in 1916, by reminding the negro of Democratic segregation in the official sanctums of Washington? Or, is the chastened and experienced Republican party now of a temper to forget its old fetich, and complete its work, lately begun, of running itself independent of the negro? Or will the Republican party revert to type (albeit it has not yet got very far from the original type) fawn and coddle the negro in the doubtful States, and, by its uncandid course with this untutored race hope to restore itself to power?

The White House incident of Thursday, wherein the President of the United States was offended by an intolerable Boston negro, will indirectly give the Republican politicians an opportunity to indicate the future attitude of their party toward the negro race in this country. It is evident that the negroes in many Eastern and Northern cities intend to bring the question of race segregation in Washington to an issue, insofar as it may lie in their power to do so. The negro race will look to its old despoiler, the Republican party, for sympathy and support. Will the race look in vain? We think not. It is too much to hope that Republican leaders will be brave enough to meet the issue frankly—there are too many negro voters in the doubtful States, and if there is any one thing the Republican party needs at this time, it is votes.

If we did not know the inherent weakness and the ancient mainstay of the Republican party, we might hope that inasmuch as that party has eliminated the Southern negro from its councils, the party would now recognize the folly and injustice of further deception and spoiliation of the negro everywhere.

All clear-thinking, candid white men realize that it is unjust to the negro and unjust to the white man to force them to work in close communion in the government buildings at Washington. Regardless of every other consideration—and there are other great, fundamental considerations in connection with the question—any condition which produces friction between the races in this country is a baleful thing, and not in the interest of society, government or good morals. In Washington the race question is more acute than anywhere else in the United States. Politics and a hypocritical theory of "racial justice" are solely responsible for conditions in the District of Columbia.

If New England committed a crime when it introduced and fostered African slavery in this country, the offense of New England was yet more grave whe in an hour of vindictive hatred of its neighbor, the South, it distorted the functions of free government and fired the passions of men, to give the ballot and political aggrandizement to a weak and plastic race. New Englanders did this thing, not because they loved the negro so much, but because they hated their own brothers; because they wished to use the negro for their own political purposes. The ballot box, the political trough and sycophant are fundamentally responsible for practically every instance of racial friction in this country. There has been no racial friction in Alabama since the negro found his permanent status thirteen years ago.

Trotter Represented Nine Tenths.

Richmond 12/

(New York Crisis.)

W. Monroe Trotter is a brave man. Of his fearlessness and his unselfish devotion to the highest interests of the Negro race, there can be no doubt. 12/5/14 a

President Woodrow Wilson is a keenly sensitive man. He has high ideals and he is following them. On one subject alone he is by birth and education unfitted for largeness of view or depth of feeling. His attitude on the Negro problem is essentially the attitude of the old philanthropic South of fifty years ago. He feels "kindly" toward Negroes, he wants to "help" them, he would not knowingly hinder them; but when it comes to treating black men as independent human beings, the equals of other citizens in the United States, the thing is simply beyond Mr. Wilson's conception.

When two men like this come together to discuss segregation, granting them both honesty, good will and earnestness, as indeed we must, there is going to be trouble, if not anger and positive discourtesy.

One thing is certain. Mr. Trotter voiced the feelings of nine-tenths of the thinking Negroes of this country.

Boston Globe

April 1914

OPPOSE NEGRO JUDGE.

Southern Senators Will Fight Confirmation of Reappointment of Terrell in District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, April 8—Southern Senators tonight indicate their intention to make a vigorous fight against confirmation of the reappointment of Robert H. Terrell, a negro, as municipal judge of the District of Columbia. The nomination came up in regular order on the executive calendar today, but no action was taken.

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BREAKING THE SOLID SOUTH.

Those "Progressives" who hope to break the Solid South by building up a Lily White progressive party in the Southern States are reckoning without their hosts. They cannot out-Herod Herod in that respect. Even if they could apply a more cruel and absolute rigor in the exclusion of the colored citizen than has the Democratic party they would still find Ephraim joined to his idols. Some more popular and truly progressive issue must be found to wean the rank and file of the white citizens of the Southland away from their political-slave party system. Those who entertain any idea of immediately breaking the Solid South—and this we have repeatedly stated and just as often have we been vindicated by the election results—are chasing the delusive phantoms of hope. Nor do we believe that any such monstrous anomalous proposition as a Lily White Progressive party is seriously entertained by any leading Progressive. Certainly, Colonel Roosevelt does not contemplate so suicidal a policy. His action in the Chicago Bull Moose Convention, when the black delegates from the Virginias, Kentucky and Tennessee were seated, despite the protests of those States' Lily Whites, when both Florida delegations were thrown out, when Fridge, of Mississippi, was formally rebuked for refusing to admit colored men to the river States' Bull Moose Conventions, does not argue that at this late date Colonel Roosevelt contemplates the reversal of his strong and straight policies and practice of a lifetime. Nor should any other Progressive seek to foist such a hybrid illegitimate offspring upon his party. What should it profit the Progressive party to gain the whole world and lose its own soul? The Progressive party wins on its superior virtues. It cannot permanently succeed on the baser practices of either the Democratic or Republican parties. Expediency would dictate that the Progressive party leave the Lily Whiteism of the South alone, as it would a live wire. Justice demands that the un-American political snake be scotched. As in 1861, there are thousands of white Southerners who oppose, politically, slavery, who believe in political equality. They and the plodding, progressive black masses of Dixie will furnish the foundations of the pyramid. Let all men be equal in the new party, or the new party will die a-bornin'. The break-up of the Solid South is a dream and delusion.

Did Not Use Diplomacy.

Richmond Planet

(San Francisco Cal Western Outlook.

The committee that visited President Wilson last week to protest segregation in the departments at Washington did not accomplish much good, we are to judge from the many newspaper reports of the same.

But W. M. Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian, who was chairman of the committee, lost his head and said things to the President that were in very bad taste. As a race, we cannot make headway by any such methods. We are too weak and too helpless, and we must use diplomacy—common sense, if you please. Those who attempt to speak for us should bear this in mind, and not injure a cause by making an asinine exhibition of themselves. Sometimes you have to stoop to conquer—other races have done so, and the Negro, with his lack of equipment, will have to do the same thing.

12/5/14

ST LOUIS CLOBE DEMOCRA

WW 9 1914

NEGROES AND THE SENATORSHIP.

Advertiser 2-12-14

How many bright young white men in Alabama would like to have the job of cleaning cuspidors and sweeping out in the room of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, of which Mr. Underwood is chairman? The Advertiser would be glad to publish a list of the names of such young men, if someone will kindly furnish us the roll. As The Huntsville Mercury-Banner remarks, "the records show that these negroes were on the job when Mr. Underwood secured a place on the committee. Like janitors in other committee rooms, they are not removed except for cause. It is but natural that Mr. Underwood, being a Southern man, prefers to have negroes do the menial work around him."

Then The Mercury-Banner reminds the Hobson editors of the State that they also have negroes working around their offices. The Huntsville Times, one of the most vicious of Hobson papers, one which has been hammering at Underwood with the falsehood concerning his "nigger secretaries," according to The Mercury-Banner, has a negro mailing clerk and several negro carriers delivering The Times, and nobody thinks anything of that, of course.

The Hobson papers are deliberately misrepresenting the facts when they accuse Mr. Underwood of having negro clerks in his employ. They know they are not telling the truth, but they hope by such depraved methods of campaigning, to create a prejudice against Underwood and detract attention from Hobson's faults of mind with regard to the race question.

The friends of the Captain would take the public's attention from the Captain's unfortunate vote on the reinstatement of the Brownsville negro murderers because there were perhaps a few innocent men in the companies—who organized a "conspiracy of silence" and refused to help ferret out the guilty parties. They would have the people forget the Captain's bill to prohibit discrimination against any man, regardless of color, in the District of Columbia or foreign territories. During the debate on this bill, Representative Sims of Tennessee offered an amendment to make the measure apply only to "white" soldiers, but Captain Hobson fought that amendment. He offered a resolution to put the wooly-headed inhabitants of the Philippines in West Point and Annapolis on the same basis as white cadets. But even the Republican Naval Affairs Committee, of which Captain Hobson is a member, and was at the time, refused to report that measure. So it never became a law. And now that Democrats control Congress the bill cannot become a law.

Negro Republicans to Meet.

A mass meeting will be held on North Market street, between Goode avenue and Whittier street, Thursday night, under the auspices of the Twenty-second Ward Negro Republican Organization. A barbecue will be a feature. Col. H. N. Morgan will preside. A. F. Wilson is president of the organization and J. A. Thomas is secretary.

WHAT NEW YORK THINKS ABOUT IT.

Advertiser 2-16-14

It will be interesting to Alabamians to know what the papers up North have to say about the recent incident between the President and the impudent Boston negro. It will be of particular interest to see what the independent New York Evening Post and the Democratic New York World, both of which papers have been very friendly to the President, have to say of the incident. Singularly enough the Evening Post and The World indicate that they ink more of negroes than they do of white folks. e Post seems to think more of "Mr. Trotter" as it ls the Boston negro than it does of "Mr. Wilson.' ost of their shafts, however, are aimed at the t of segregation in official Washington which was caused by Southern members of the Cabinet and tolerated by a Southern President. That is the sore point with The World and The Post.

The World and Post are bitter against McAdoo, Burleson and John Shelton Williams. Says The World:

> Whether the President thinks so or not, the segregation rule was promulgated as a deliberate discrimination against negro employes.
>
> Worse still, it is a small, mean, petty discrimination, and Mr. Wilson ought to have set his heel upon this presumptuous Jim Crow government the moment is was established. He ought to set his heel upon it now. It is a reproach to his administration and to the great political principles which he represents.

As we expected, the editor of The Evening Post, threw a fit when he heard about the incident. It reminded him of some things that had been happening in official Washington. The Post wants the President to put himself in the negro's place and see how it feels not to be permitted to work in the same office with whites. Says the enraged Post:

> The way to deal with race prejudice in such matters is not to enhance it by yielding, but resolutely to confront it with a refusal to give in. It is surprising how often prejudice fades away in a given situation when it finds itself wholly blocked. It is even more surprising how frequently it is merely a state of mind. Often there is no objection whatever to the presence of colored people on the most familiar terms, provided their position is clearly stamped as menial; let them suddenly aspire to equal privileges, and those same people become at once too offensive to be permitted to breathe the same atmosphere. The situation in Washington would be restored in a twinkling to the old and absolutely satisfactory status if the highest authority were simply to lay down the law that there was going to be a square deal for everybody in the departments without the slightest discrimination; that there can be only one class of public servants—all to be treated with courtesy, consideration, and absolute justice.

We should really like to know just how many negro reporters are on the staff of The Evening Post and The World. We should like to know how many negro editorial writers are on the staff of each of these papers. If there are no negro employes in either of these important departments of our contemporaries, we should like to know why it is so?

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Why are not half of their reporters and editors negroes? Why don't they give their theories a real test?

But they will not do this. They are hypocrites, steeped in prejudice, and in the single matter of real knowledge of the races and their true relations to each other, are little less than ignoramuses, for all of their splendid ability and talents in other respects.

SEGREGATION AND CIVIL SERVICE.

Editor The Advertiser: Advertiser 11/22/14

The gentle rebuke given the spokesman of a negro delegation who wilfully insulted the President in his private office the otber day was far too mild to be accepted as final by those who favor loyalty in civil service employes, and the negro clerks in the different departments represented by this impudent leader should be taken severely to task for their inharmonious attitude in attempting to balk the plans of the government in it's efforts to remove all cause for dissatisfaction and friction between employes of the two races in Federal departments.

The attitude of Trotter in his interview with the President sets a precedent in unspeakable insolence, for never before has a private citizen shown the spirit of impertinence and disrespect manifested by this Boston negro in his insulting remarks to Mr. Wilson. His position is exactly the antithesis of Professor Booker T. Washington, the greatest living negro, and who has always advised the negro to remain true to his race. it's traditions, institutions and social fabric, instead of wasting his energies in the fruitless struggle for Caucasian equality.

We civil service employes who have worked side by side with negroes in mail cars and postoffices know there is no feeling of discrimination against the efficient, faithful negro clerks, and we also know that segregation is to the advantage of both races, as well as to the departments in which they are employed.

Entirely too often have scheming politicians made capital of changes in the assignment of classified employes in which negroes were involved, and there are good grounds for suspecting a desire for self-aggrandizement in the attitude of the Massachusetts Legislature in its formal protest against race segregation in Federal government departments. But it is the insult to our President and not the motives actuating it that should be most heartily condemned. We may become too Democratic. We cannot tolerate such disrespect to those chosen to direct the affairs of our nation, lest we find ourselves in the throes of social anarchy.

If Trotter is afraid for his race—afraid of its ability to make good—then his position becomes more pathetic than menacing. But he is asking too much. All that a reasonable man could wish is an equal opportunity to prove his worth, but Trotter seems to fear the fate of his race if it should lose the assistance of its white co-workers.

GEORGE B. KING.

Trotter as Candidate of G. O. P.

Advertiser 11-23-14

Macon Telegraph.

While admitting that much depends on tone and manner, the editor of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin contends that in nothing that the spokesman of the negro delegation from Boston said is there "any justification for the indignant rebuke which is credited to the President, and in his own words there seems to be a confession of a psychological condition of worriment and strain which is unfortunate and to be regretted."

With such encouragement from Republican sources, no wonder Trotter himself went further than the ready sympathizers who are eager for the G. O. P. to have the benefit of the votes he represents. Speaking at an "indignation meeting" of negroes in Washington the other night, Trotter declared that he had not insulted the President and that the President had insulted him, attributing the Chief Executive's misbehavior, not to "a psychological condition of worriment and strain," but to his "Southern birth."

The negro preacher and editor of Boston said he could have talked in precisely the same way to the Governor of Massachusetts and the latter would have found "nothing objectionable" in his remarks. It may well be doubted, however, whether the Governor of any Northern State, even when seeking the "Afro-American" vote, could be enough of a spineless shrimp to permit a negro, or a white man for that matter, to accuse him to his face and in public of being false to his promises.

At that "indignation meeting" in Washington Trotter was greeted as a hero and cheered "for five minutes," while the name of the President of the United States was "hooted and jeered and met with cries of 'Put him out of the White House!'" Let us hope that the negroes of the doubtful States will follow this piece of insolence with the appropriate proposition that Trotter be made the Presidential candidate of the G. O. P. in 1916. Nothing could so quickly bring the Republicans to their senses or make the blacks so promptly and painfully aware that they are valued by their white allies only for their votes in the close States.

Houston, Tex.

Chronicle

DEC 1 1914

THE NORTHERN PRESS ON SEGREGATION.

The Chronicle is pleased to have its views on the question of segregation of colored employes in the departments at Washington commended by an intelligent correspondent, and at the same time it is surprised that such papers as the New York World and New York Evening Post should indulge in language which is far beside the mark, and which misconstrues the motives and purposes of the officials responsible for the new departure in departmental administration.

The race question is one upon which many Northern people and Northern papers seem absolutely immune against education and instruction, yet they rush in recklessly to discuss the question on theory, while they are either ignorant of, or knowing the truth, avoid and evade it.

They seem to be incapable of understanding that the irrepressible racial instinct is responsible for what has been done, and not "prejudice" at all.

They confuse political equality wtih social equality, and the two are no more the same between the white and colored races than they are as between different classes of the white race.

Physically, intellectually, morally or ethnologically the negro is not the equal of the white man, never has been and never will be. Theoretically he is by virtue of arbitrary statutes his equal politically, because he is given the right to vote, but there the equality ends.

The very editors who assail Mr. Burleson and Mr. McAdoo for segregating the employes of different races would rise rave and howl if the best educated and best bred negro in New York were to ask leave to visit their daughters socially. Yet they grow furious because two Southern men, who understand the situation as the Northern press and people do not understand it, proceed to relieve it and remove cause of irritation by doing that which operates injustice to no employe.

The people of Texas fairly represent Southern sentiment on the race question, and they tax themselves to educate the negro; he has every legal right possessed by the white man, he testifies in court, he teaches school, he sits on juries, his children get exactly the same pro rata of the school fund that the white children do, he gets a fair trial in the courts, but equality does not go beyond those limits. It does not extend beyond the threshhold of the white mans house, and they will countenance nothing that even savors of social equality.

That working of white women by the side of colored men does savor of social equality is undeniable; that it caused constant unhappiness and bred discontent on the part of the white employes every man knows, and they could no more prevent such consequence than they could change the color of their skins.

Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Burleson knew this—if the grumbling Northern editors do not—but they do; and in segregating the races the proper thing was done. This is the plain, undisguisable truth, and criticism of Northern editors will not help the situation for them, but will do what, presumably at least, they do not want done—that is, stimulate the sentiment which finds frequent and earnest expression. "This, a white man's country."

COLORED CHURCHES ENDORSE ANTI-SEGREGATION PROTEST

AFTER-CHURCH ANTI-SEGREGATION MEETING.

The Guardian 12/5/14

As anendorsement of the protest against segregation to be made by the committee headed by Mr. Trotter, an after church meeting was held in the Columbus Ave. Zion A. M. E. church last Sunday evening and a collection of $10 given towards the expenses of the committee.

Rev. M. W. Thornton, pastor of the Charles St. A. M. E. church, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mass. branch of the National Independent Equal Rights League, was introduced to preside by Rev. Benj. W. Swain, pastor of the Columbus Ave. Zion A. M. E. church.

Rev. Thornton outlined the object of the meeting as being to protest the continuance of the segregation of Colored clerks in the employ of the federal government, and to hear the report of the committee which saw the President last year and to help in sending the committee again. He said that he advised the group of people in Boston who kept at anything which they started until they completed it. He admired the spirit of the anti-segregation committee in keeping at it and not getting tired.

Rev. Thornton said the segregation existed in places besides Washington, that it was tried at the Boston Navy Yard and the Independent League saw the Governor of Massachusetts, Secretary of State, Mayor of Boston and others until the segregation was given up.

Rev. Thornton said that the President was, perhaps, not familiar with what was going on, and might remedy matters if the facts were again presented to him, together with the reminder registered last Tuesday. He urged the audience to back up the committee and assist with their money as it took railroad riding to see the President.

Rev. Brown Commends Delegation's Work.

The Chairman then presented S. A. Brown, pastor of the St. Mark's Congregational church, who made a spirited appeal to the Colored people to keep up the protest. He commended highly the committee that saw the President last year, saying that no committee ever represented any race before the government any better than last year's committee of the National Independent Political League represented our race. He said that the Colored people won respect and made friends among others by repeating their protest, also that some good in checking the dastardly segregation was accomplished by the hearing last year. Pres. Wilson was not our avowed enemy and there was a good chance that he would be influenced by a personal presentation. He was glad so many showed their interest by their presence and wanted them to show it by their money.

Hon. Joseph C. Manning was introduced with the announcement that he would tell the origin of segregation and what it is and what it means. That he did so, plainly and clearly, was beyond any question. The audience was aroused to applause, at frequent intervals, during the brief address by Mr. Manning.

Following the remarks by Mr. Manning, Mr. William Monroe Trotter was presented. Mr. Trotter told of the visit of the delegation, which called at the White House several months ago to protest against segregation in Washington governmental departments, and he impressed his hearers with the very great importance of following up the work by another visit to the White House. His emphatic statements of his position were met with approval and the audience was greatly pleased to hear that another audience with the President had been promised and arranged for by the National Independent Equal Rights League. The report by Mr. Trotter of the work of the League, was well received.

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THE PRESIDENT AND MR. TROTTER.

The Richmond Virginia Planet

We hope that it is not true that Editor William Monroe Trotter of the Boston, Mass. Guardian offended His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States by his method and manner at the White House of the nation. It is but fair to state that Mr. Trotter disclaims any such intention or result. It is a well-known fact though that the word of the President of the United States and that of his Private Secretary will pass current as the truth throughout the length and breadth of this land by both the conservative elements and the partisan clans of the nation.

It is "the irony of fate." We see or think we see the cause of the trouble. Editor William Monroe Trotter, by nature and training possesses an offensive manner towards those who disagree with him and the attitude of an angel towards those who favor him and his policies. We are frank to say we do not believe that he intentionally offended the Chief Executive of the nation. He just failed to exercise that transcendent diplomacy, for which his arch enemy, Dr. Booker T. Washington is noted. As a result, he has given his enemies a club with which to do him and his cause much injury.

The fact that a President of the United States, under oath to recognize the civil and political equality of all men before the law and to make no discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude should condone such un-American conditions on the plea that it was the best thing for colored folks evidently threw Mr. Trotter's "connecting rod" with his "exhaust pipe" of conservatism out of commission. He attempted to argue with a President of the United States, when his address should have been his argument and he should have stopped there. According to Mr. Trotter's own statement, he assumed an air of equality with the President of the United States which was rasping and provoking. Mr. Wilson was his superior, by virtue of position and training although he was equal before the law.

These are the nice points of diplomatic usage that enable a citizen to carry his point without offense. Men are trained in this kind of state craft in order to approach men in high places without giving offense. Chairman Trotter's position in this matter was absolutely correct from every angle, but his manner of maintaining it was evidently incorrect from his own statements. We have visited the White House many times and it has always been a rule of official conduct to give out no information, save that authorized by the President and he usually counselled silence.

It is no wonder then that Secretary Tumulty was disgusted and we might add angry over the fact that Mr. Trotter had talked to the reporters, although he afterwards requested them not to say anything about what he said. The meeting held in Wasington on the following Sunday afternoon only made a bad matter worse. President Wilson, although hampered by other duties had found time to meet this delegation of colored men—democrats and then he found them not only antagnostic but ready to argue the question with him, when he wanted no argument.

We felt disposed at first to let the matter drop and to make no comment, but after mature consideration, we have discussed the situation from our angle. President Wilson has gone a step further than President Roosevelt and President Taft. He has openly discriminated against the colored man,—and the white one. He pleads an equality in this discrimination, when as a matter of fact, he is sworn not to discriminate against a colored employee on account of race or color or against a white employee for the same reason. We take it that it should be his business and his duty to observe the law, regardless of the inconveniences to which some folks allege they are being subjected.

He knows or should know that this segregation is neither more nor less than an extension of the caste system now in vogue in Europe, Asia and the Isles of the seas and that it is contrary to American usages and precepts. It was as a protest against this very custom that the early settlers sought a home in this strange land. Mr. Wilson's personal feeling and opinions may be one way, but his official practices should be another and he should set his face like flint against race prejudice, in whatever form it may appear.

But then, we may be falling into the same channel with Editor Trotter. Let us remember that we all are in the hands of a good God, who will neither forget nor forsake. To Him, we confide our case and we call upon the ten million colored people to pray for the distinguished occupant of the White House. Brother Trotter does not need our prayers for he seems to be able to take care of himself and he lives in Boston where his actions may be both endorsed and condemned without the liability of personal injury from either friends or foes.

We live down here among some of the best white people on the face of the globe and among some of the worst. Be that as it may, segregation in the departments at Washington is all wrong, both in principle and precept. Southern Governors avoid it by having no colored folk in State offices. A Southern President may avoid it by adopting a similar policy. The colored folks, who voted the Democratic ticket are now dishing up their own cooking and they are making wry faces. May God help them—and President Wilson.

COLORED DEMOCRATS REVOLT AGAINST WOOD

Cornelius Hughes Leads Mutiny and Is Reported to Have Trimmed Leader

The New York Age

DEMAND HIS RESIGNATION

Wood Resigns but Rumor Is That He has Ordered Colored Democrats to Get Out of Club House, Said to be His Personal Possession.

While Charles Murphy is having a disagreeable time in Tammany Hall it appears, from all accounts, that his good friend, Robert N. Wood, is having his troubles in the Tammany annex, the United Colored Democracy, of which organization the said Wood has been for some time the chief.

It is reported that a meeting of the executive committee of the United Colored Democracy was held Friday evening, November 13, at which time thirteen of the nineteen members, led by Cornelius A. Hughes, signed a statement in which charges were made against Chief Wood, charging him with seventeen specific acts, ranging from treason to his organization down to alleged dishonesty.

A demand was said to have been made upon Wood that he resign from the leadership of the United Colored Democracy and as chairman of the executive committee. Not only is it reported that he acceded to this demand, but it is also said that his friend, Counselor J. D. Carr, vice-chairman of the committee, became nettled because a financial report was demanded from him by the committee and resigned as vice-chairman, but held on to the treasurership.

The position of leader of the United Colored Democracy is to be filled at a special meeting called for November 23. Thomas A. Church and Cornelius A. Hughes are favored by the district leaders, it is said. Mr. Hughes was seen and asked as to his candidacy, but he expressed himself as favoring the selection of Mr. Church. The organization has been holding its meetings in a building which is said to belong to Mr. Wood, and it is understood that he will oust the organization.

To Sue for Possession of Club House.

Some of the members make the claim that the building should have been purchased in the name of the organization and not by Wood personally and declare that as soon as the new leader is elected suit will be entered to recover possession of the property. In speaking of this phase of the matter, Mr. Hughes stated that Tammany Hall had supplied a fund of $1,000 for the equipping and maintaining of headquarters for the organization, but that only about $120 worth of furniture was in evidence.

The following is a copy of the statement signed by thirteen members of the committee, in which the specific charges are made against Robert N. Wood:

New York, Nov. 13, 1914.

To the members of the Executive Committee, United Colored Democracy, County of New York:

Gentlemen:—

It is charged that there is general dissatisfaction prevalent in the United Colored Democracy.

That one thousand dollars which was donated by Tammany Hall for maintenance of headquarters has been dissipated and there is nothing to show for it except a bit of second-hand furniture and that this has been brought about by a lack of executive ability and the self-exploitation of the leader of the organization.

Had to Pay for Press Notices.

That the present leadership has caused the alienation of many prominent Democrats, which in turn has caused a hostile colored press to attack the organization as never before, and that under the present leadership the only kindly mention we receive in the colored press is through matter which we pay to have inserted.

That money donated by the Hall is recklessly handled, injudiciously expended and wrongfully diverted from the districts to which it has been sent.

That the autonomy of the districts is ignored and district leaders weakened by lack of method in the distribution of patronage.

That there is entirely too much of the "BIG I" and "little you" in the important affairs of the organization.

That leaders who hold exempt office and others who hope for appointment dare not differ with the present leader for fear that they will suffer the fate of Langston, Robinson and McNeil.

That the present leader seems to be hogging it when he insists on being *State Leader, County Leader, Chairman* of the *Executive Committee, Chairman* of the *Finance Committee, Landlord* and *General Printer* to the organization.

That Mr. Wood showed that he was not in touch with the spirit of organization when he assured Mr. Murphy that colored men would work as loyally without money on election day as white men would with money.

That the club house under his leadership has been wofully mismanaged and many prominent colored Democrats have never darkened its doors.

That his arrogance and temper have most effectively closed the door of hope for securing any recognition for us under his leadership in the Federal departments.

That he has failed to ever submit an accounting to the organization through passed through his hands for the organization.

That his constant dragging of the organization into outside affairs for which, as a county political organization, we have no concern, have brought discredit to us, while the profit, if any, has been his.

That because of his personal disappointment in seeking high political preferment he has permitted himself as leader of the organization to become unnecessarily severe and insulting in his criticism of the President of the United States.

That he has arrogated to himself not only political power not conferred upon him by the organization, but has sought to be the arbiter of our social relations with our fellow men, and has made members feel the weight of his wrath who dared to resent his arbitership.

Must Stand Bareheaded in His Presence.

That the personal equation with him

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

has reached a point where it seems to have become a mania, and he really believes himself insulted if members of your committee fail to uncover their heads in his august presence.

That he has sought to be more powerful in our organization than Mr. Charles F. Murphy is in Tammany Hall, for Mr. Murphy holds but one chairmanship in the Democratic party—that of the finance committee.

That it is deemed for the best interest of the United Colored Democracy that a change of leadership be demanded.

That realizing his many shortcomings and the lack of harmony it has engendered, it is the sense of the undersigned members of the executive committee that Robert N. Wood be requested to hand in his resignation as leader of the organization; and that, failing to so do, the office shall be declared vacant and his successor elected.

(Signed) John B. Douglass, 21 A. D.; Valentine Thomas, 25 A. D.; Jacob H. Lux, 9 A. D.; Sidney D. Alston, 11 A. D.; Samuel George, 29 A. D.; Burgess Holland, 17 A. D.; George E. Anderson, 31 A. D.; J. L. Jefferson, 23 A. D.; Silas Brown, 26 A. D.; Eugene Johnson, 5 A. D.; Giles Wilkerson, 19 A. D.; Bogers Griffin, 13 A. D.; C. A. Hughes, 30 A. D.

In a test of strength, after Wood's resignation, the friends of Hughes united and elected Dr. Val Thomas as chairman and John B. Douglass as vice-chairman of the executive committee.

Negroes Confer On Politics

HOLD STATE-WIDE CONFERENCE AND URGE THAT EFFORT BE MADE TO GET OUT NEGRO VOTERS—U. G. MASON AND J. O. DIFFAY MAKE CALL.

Enthusiasm Marks Meeting

In Which Large Number Participate. State Central Committee Formed to Work Out Details of Vote Getting Campaign.

More than 200 Negroes coming from all portions of the county and several from other portions of the State, both in person and by proxy, attended the political conference called by Dr. U. G. Mason and J. O. Diffay, to discuss the political future of the Negro, on Wednesday, in the rooms of the Standard Club. The meeting convened at 10:30 and was called to order by Dr. U. G. Mason, who in a terse and matter of fact manner outlined the various elements in politics that led up to this meeting and urged that the Negroes of the State should get together for their own protection.

J. O. Diffay was elected temporary chairman and Mr. J. Frank Robertson of Bessemer, temporary secretary. W. J. Echols was elected treasurer. In accepting the chair Mr. Diffay made an impassioned speech and urged co-operation in the matter, with greatest interest on the part of all the people that the Negro throughout the State should be awakened to a sense of his duty.

Vigorous and enthusiastic speeches were made by a number of men present, among them Dr. U. G. Mason, Dr James A. Bray, Ocea Long, H. H. Glover, William Saunders, Dr. B. E. Huckabee, O. W Adams and many others.

In order to place something squarely before the delegates attending the conference, J. L. Garrett, of Selma, and B. L. Evans, from the same place, who had been sent as delegates to the Republican Convention from Dallas county, were instructed to go to the convention and present their credentials and report to the conference if they were seated. With the delegates were sent a committee of three witnesses. The report of the committee that the delegates were refused admittance on the ground that Dallas County had been excluded from representation by a ruling of the executive committee, the house was stirred to more frenzied debate and vigorous discussion. Something practical and definite was put before them when the following resolution was introduced:

"In view of the fact that the Negro in Alabama occupies an almost negative position in State affairs, due to the fact that he himself has neglected his opportunities to qualify as a voter and to participate whenever possible in the management of State affairs and the assumption of responsibilities that have confronted him, thereby giving those who were so inclined opportunity to completely eliminate him from all political affairs in the State, we urge that this conference designate such persons as a State central committee to take steps to organize all Negro voters or persons who are eligible to vote, so that they will qualify within the next two years, and that within the next 90 days a general State Convention of Negroes and those in sympathy with them be called at some central point to work out all details in connection with such a movement."

The adoption of this resolution, after debate, made necessary the selection of a State Central Committee, which it was decided to leave to another committee of five.

The chairman appointed this subcommittee as follows: William Saunders, chairman; Oscar W. Adams, Rev. E. W. Williams, J. L. Garret and G. W. A. Johnston. A handsome contribution was made to carry on the expenses of working up the organization, and the committee instructed to select its central committeemen at the earliest opportunity, reporting to the chairman who would then issue another call.

Ringing resolutions were adopted, which read in part as follows:

"Feeling that the so-called Republican party in Alabama has forsaken the principles of the party as laid down by the life and work of Abraham Lincoln and that it is fast tending to become the party of the favored few, we herewith solemnly protest against such prostitution of its high aims and principles, and urge upon the voters who have steadfastly maintained its principles, to remain solidly in favor of justice to all men, without regard to race or color.

"That the recent action of the so-called Republicans in Alabama, has not even the excuse of party expediency to bolster up its actions is patent in the fact that no considerable portion of white men in the South are going to vote the Republican ticket. The few who vote it now have done so all along out of regard for the same principle that actuates us in voting that ticket, and we believe that with us, they resent any action of new comers and interlopers, in placing the ban upon the faithful who have stood the brunt of battle for years, simply because their color is black.

"In order that this spirit might be effectively rebuked, we urge upon all voters who are now eligible, or who may become eligible to see to it that their franchise is not abridged, take advantage of every opportunity to qualify for voting, and effectively stop this spirit at the polls. We urge the institution of such means by this conference as will get on the voting lists throughout the State every man, no matter what his race, who is qualified to vote, and who will work to rebuke this spirit."

NEGROES MAKE FIGHT AGAINST SEGREGATION

Washington, November 15.—Members of the delegation which went to the white house last week with a protest against race segregation in government departments laid their case before a mass meeting of negroes here today. The meeting adopted a formal protest to the American people against "the pronounced tendency in American law and public opinion to draw the color line."

"We make this appeal at this time," said the statement, "because it has been ascertained by us from the highest authority in the nation that it is the policy of the federal government to draw the color line, to make what the newspapers of the country denominate and denounce as 'Jim Crow government.'"

Now they claim that Mr. W. Monroe Trotter insulted the President of the United States. We do not claim that the President was not grossly insulted, but before it is declared that a Negro has insulted a Southern white man, some more light should be shed upon the question; for it is not exactly like when another white man has insulted him. Those who have visited Southern courts and seen Negroes on trial where white men had to be called in as "character witnesses," know that in a great many cases where the witness has emphasized the high character of the man on trial, the prosecuting attorney will say: "You mean that he has good character for a colored man." The witness knowing that in the mind of the court, jury, prosecuting attorney and all the white South there is a wide difference between the brand of good character in a white man and that of a colored man, answers, "Yes."

Those who are apt to think about and talk about this Trotter-White House incident must keep in mind the Southern feeling and Southern viewpoint before they pass judgment. Mr. Wilson is Southern born and reared and must share his peculiar Southern feeling down to its very bottom. Besides that he is surrounded in the government by men who are from the South, many of whom are hostile to every interest of the colored man and who keep alive this Southern feeling which we have referred to.

President Wilson's statement that if the Negro people had made a mistake in voting for him, they ought to correct it," is far different in tone and spirit from his addresses in the Presidential campaign of 1912 and rings true to his Southern Democratic training and feeling.

Mr. Trotter has many enemies among Negro editors who will rejoice at his present predicament, but we call their attention to the fact that whatever may be said of him and whatever mistakes he has made, he has been true to the manhood interests of his race, and has boldly stood up for his people at every call. He was born, reared and educated in New England and has not been trained in the art of addressing Southern white men.

A Southern View of the Trotter Incident

Too much notice has been devoted by the press to the insolence displayed by a Boston Negro towards President Wilson. Trotter is a chronic grumbler and agitator whose methods are looked upon by the more intelligent and conservative of his race as mischievous to the interests of their race. Since the incident occured the President has received letters from numerous colored citizens repudiating the conduct of Trotter as unrepresentative of their views and feelings. The segregation applied to employees in the Government offices at Washington is not a just cause of complaint so long as the colored clerks are not discriminated against in the matter of accommodations and official duties and privileges. The admixture of white and colored on a basis of social equality is not a legal right and a Negro with proper self-respect would realize that, in voicing such demand, he was acknowledging a sense of inferiority. The affair has been sufficiently discussed. The rebuke administered by the President to the offender was ample, and it would be unfair to visit on the Negroes as a body resentment for the unmannerly conduct of a single individual. So far as we have observed, The Evening Post alone, of reputable Northern newspapers, has utilized the incident to air the theory that the mere fact that the skin of a man is black entitles him to be emancipate of the law of selection which governs all well-ordered societies. The rest deal with facts as they are and as they must continue to be. The crack brained aspirations of the few Trotters among American Negroes can become dangerous only when treated seriously.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

WILL OPPOSE NEGRO.

Washington, April 8.—Southern Senators to-day indicated their intention to make a vigorous fight against the confirmation of the reappointment of Robert H. Terrell, a negro, as the Municipal Judge of the District of Columbia. The nomination came up in regular order on the executive calendar to-day, but no action was taken.

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Office Holding

ADDITIONAL NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON WILSON-TROTTER INCIDENT.

The newspapers in all sections of the country continue to make editorial reference to the untenable position assumed by President Wilson as regards segregation of Negro governmental employes.

From Los Angeles, Cal., comes the *Daily Times*, with an article by Alma Whitaker, a prominent white newspaper writer, who compares Wilson's treatment of the Negro delegation with that accorded the women suffragists a short while ago. The New York *Independent*, one of the leading weeklies of the country treats the matter in an editorial headed "Friction." Others will be given later.

From the Los Angeles Daily Times.

WILSON, WOMEN, NEGROES.

(By Alma Whitaker.)

The New York Age 12/3/14

When the President received a deputation last week he became distinctly touchy and objected to their spokesman. He declared he had never before been spoken to in such a tone and with such a background of passion.

It sounded reminiscent somehow. And then we remembered. That is exactly what he said when the women suffragists waited upon him a short while ago.

So the Negroes can take heart. They at least were favored with the identical sort of reception that the first American accords the American women. On both occasions he brought the interview to an abrupt close, complaining of their spokesman; on both occasions he considered himself insulted and his dignity jeopardized. Indeed, if one would draw invidious distinctions, the Negro came off best. For the President did condescend to explanations in a somewhat conciliatory form to them, whereas the ladies, God bless 'em, had the interesting sensation of seeing the President turn his scholastic back upon them as he brought the interview to an end by abruptly leaving the room.

And both the Negroes and the women were complaining of political discrimination against them. True, the Negro already has the vote in theory, although not exactly in practice, in the President's own Southern States. That may have accounted for the conciliatory explanations.

The Negroes were complaining about the new rule of segregation that has been introduced into government offices in this regime. Gradually but effectively the Negro employees of the government have been segregated so that they do not work side by side with the white man. That is doubtless because so many Southerners have been put into office under this Democratic administration, and it takes a real pure-blooded Democrat to find official fault with his darker brother. The President explained that there had been so much friction that the segregation became necessary. There was never any friction when the Republicans held office. The white men of the Republican party never felt that horrified sense of caste defiled when a Negro worked in the same office, performing the same kind of work. Indeed, he rather gave the impression of being glad that the dark man was getting on so well.

Heaven knows I hold no brief for either women or Negroes. Both can be peculiarly stupid on occasion. All their traditions are against them. But it is interesting to consider the Southern point of view. They regard the Negro in much the same way as so many men regard women. They are brought up with them—how many little lordly Democrats have known their sweetest childhood in the company of their fond, foolish, black mammy and her offspring. We all know how intimate the little Democrat of the South becomes with his colored servitors, how much love and devotion is expended between them. He practically learns his whole ideas of life from the Negro in his youth: and all the traditions and superstitions of Africa are carefully ingrained into his life. His moral ideals are largely the Negro moral ideals—necessarily, for we all know how the teaching and understanding of the first ten years of a child's life stay with him to the end. The Roman Catholics have always declared that if they can have complete influence of the child for those first ten years he is their forever.

Th Southerner lives almost entirely under the domination of his Negro servitors in his youth and he does not consider it infra dig. to not only have them in the same household, but to love them sincerely for their obvious virtues. Yet such a little while later he is busy repudiating this same Negro—just as so many men grow up to repudiate the worth of women.

But I could not help being impressed with President Wilson's assertion that the Presidency was not worth having, that the man who thought it was a fool! He said the position was an intolerable burden. We must remember this when 1916 comes round.

And one of the things he had to do was to show the women and the Negroes that their place in life had been preordained, that their duties were quite actual, but a shade inferior, and that it ill became them to alter the decree of the Almighty. That political ambition for equality of treatment was an impertinence.

"While the American people want to support the advancement of the Negro," said he, "as practical men, everybody knew that there was a point at which friction was apt to occur. The question must be stripped of sentiment and viewed in its facts, because the facts get the better of the individual whether one desired it or not."

"The question involved is not a question of intrinsic qualities, because all had human souls" (women, you will remember, are human beings in California only since they obtained the franchise!) "and were equal in that respect, but for the present it was a question of economic policy whether the Negro race could do the same things as the white race with equal efficiency."

Substitute women for Negroes and you have the other argument all pat. But what worries us is that these Negroes should have been given this work to do, these women should have been allowed to bear these responsibilities, while it was still a question whether they could accomplish them with equal efficiency. Isn't segregation, after the act, just a shade discriminating?

From The Independent (weekly), New York City.

FRICTION.

Doubtless President Wilson had good reason to be provoked by the style of the address made to him by Mr. Trotter, one of the speakers of a delegation of Negroes who visited him by appointment to protest against the segregation of Negro clerks in the departments at Washington. Mr. Trotter is editor of a Negro paper in Boston, who offends many of his own color by his superabundant untactful belligerency. The other members of the delegation made plain but respectful addresses and helped their cause; but the President had fair occasion to tell the delegation that at any further interview with him Mr. Trotter's presence would not be acceptable.

Nevertheless the delegation had the right on their side, and the President gave them no satisfaction. During previous administrations since the war colored clerks who won a place under civil service rules were treated just like white clerks. If there were fifty or a hundred in a room they had their desks with the others, and no special complaint was made. But when this administration came in clerks from Southern States began to be offended that they should work beside Negroes, and the heads of departments or bureaus sympathized with them and put the colored clerks by themselves, on the ground that it was humiliating for white people to sit and work near black people on a level of equality. If they had been Indians, or half-Indians, like several honored members of Congress, there would have been no trouble, but because they were of a race that had endured slavery, they were told, in actions that speak louder than words, that they were not fit associates even in labor and must go by themselves. It was the Jim Crow car rule of the South, and the South had captured Washington.

The President did not meet the occasion properly. He defended the segregation. He said it was done "to avoid friction." Friction was not necessary; it had been trivial in the past, even when Hoke Smith was Secretary of the Interior. The heads of bureaus could control it if they cared to. Those that made friction could be dismissed. The President said he had made investigation and had found that the colored clerks had as fair accommodations as the white; but that is not to the purpose. These colored clerks would have just the same right to complain if the comforts provided them were superior to those given their white brothers and sisters. What they have the right to demand at the hands of the Government is exact equality of justice, and segregation is not equality. There will be "friction" and there ought to be friction, if any race, black, yellow or brown, is humiliated and insulted by the government.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Age 12/3/14

About the time the Trotter incident was at "white heat," the following was sent broadcast over the country:

OBJECT TO PLANTATION SONGS.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 13.—The old plantation songs, "My Old Kentucky Home," "Oh, Susannah," "Massa in de Cold, Cold Ground," are insults to the Negro race, according to speakers, both Negro and White, who appeared yesterday at a hearing before the school committee. As a result of their protest, the committee voted immediately to withdraw from the schools a book of forty songs recently compiled by the musical director. The objections to the songs were based partly on the use of the words "darky," "nigger," and "coon."

Comment here seems unnecessary, except to show that there is great variance between the policies of the North and South, respectively. From the above, it appears that while the cohorts of the Administration are striving to exaggerate the possible existence of slight traces of race prejudice, the people of Boston and the North generally are studiously and successfully endeavoring to remove every cause, however remote, calculated to create or encourage distinctions based upon color, Judging from the protestations of the South to the effect that that section is most friendly to the real interests of colored people, one would have supposed that the news item came from Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or New Orleans. But strange to say, the news and the results it heralded came from the detestible "Yankees," whom we would be made to believe are not our true friends. Recent events, however, accentuate the true conditions, which point to the generous concession that at the South every man is all right, if he is not colored, but all wrong if he is, while at the North "a man's a man for a' that and a' that." Here is a lesson in practical morality and absolute fair-dealing which must put to blush the empty professions of the so-called "only true friends of the colored people." If the South would have the world believe that it is our friend, it is high time to give proper credit to true manhood and womanhood among colored people, rather than placing a premium on flunkyism and boot-licking.

COMMENDABLE TONE OF THE NEGRO PRESS.

The New York Age 12/3/14

The tone in which the Negro press of the country treated the recent White House incident cannot be too highly commended. Some papers handled the affair in a deeper and more earnest manner than others, but there was a remarkable absence of ranting or abuse. In practically every newspaper in which editorial comment was made it was done in an earnest, but, at the same time, dignified and logical way.

This leads us to remark that no good could have been accomplished otherwise. Any abuse of the President, either in the Negro press or pulpit or in mass meetings would only tend to rob the race of the benefits of the desire to see fair play which had been awakened in the public conscience.

It is perhaps, not too late to say to every member of the race who has the privilege of speaking through the press or from the platform that any temptation to abuse the President should be carefully refrained from; as such an action will not help us among our friends but will hurt us among our enemies and those who might wish to be fair to us.

We subscribe to no doctrine that "the President can do no wrong." We always reserve to ourselves the right to criticise his public acts. Yet, we realize and say that mere abuse of him is neither right nor profitable.

Bridgeport, Conn.
STANDARD

NOV 17 1914

WILSON AND THE NEGRO.

President Wilson and William Trotter to Boston could hardly be expected to talk harmoniously about the segregation of the negro and white employees in certain of the departments at Washington. In his usual peremptory way, the President declared that it was not a political question, but Dr. Wilson's dictum may not be the last word. Anyway, the President was able to take refuge in the determination not to talk further with Mr Trotter. Mr. Trotter will do his talking outside the White House.—Hartford Courant.

Did Not Fail to Express Real Feeling

Richmond
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(Detroit, Mich. Leader)

Editor W. Monroe Trotter may have failed as a diplomat, for editors often do, in the already famous interview between the President of the United States and the committee of Colored American citizens who journeyed to Washington, D. C., last Thursday Nov. 12 to protest against the segregation in the various federal departments particularly vivid since democrats have been in control of the Federal government. But, he did not fail to express the real feeling of the colored people against the injustice of such practices by the government itself, which is supposed to protect its citizens and give and assure the principles of the Declaration of Independence "that all men were born free and equal" which is the chief cornerstone of the foundation upon which this great government—a Republic of, for and by the people, was built.

Philadelphia North American.

2 April 1914

NEGRO LEAGUE IN TWO-DAY SESSION

Will Probably Protest Against Repeal of Constitutional Amendments

A two days' session of the National Independent Civil and Political Negro League of America was begun last night at Varick Institutional Temple, Nineteenth and Catharine streets. At a mass meeting addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. S. L. Corrothers, pastor of the Varick African Methodist Episocpal (Zion) Church; George H. White, who represented North Carolina in the fifty-sixth congress, and who was the last negro to be elected to such an office; the Rev. Dr. H. Y. Arnett, of this city, and the Rev. Dr. J. C. Dunlap, of Harrisburg. Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, and Senator Penrose intended to make addresses, but were unable to attend on account of the Mexican affair.

At today's meeting it is likely that resolutions will be adopted protesting against the proposed repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the national constitution.

Philadelphia Press

April 1914

COLORED MEN IN CONVENTION

League Seeks Remedy for Conditions in Southern States.

The National Independent and Political League of the Negroes of America held a meeting behind closed doors in the Institutional Temple, at Nineteenth and Catharine streets, yesterday afternoon. More than 100 representatives from different parts of the country were present. Among those who took a prominent part were: George S. White, ex-Congressman from North Carolina; Prof. J. M. Cornell, of Arkansas; S. L. Corrothers, Jr., of Washington, D. C.; Dr. G. E. Talleferro, of this city, and S. L. Corrothers, Sr., who is president of the league and presided.

The aim of the meeting was to secure legislation to remedy certain evil conditions which it is claimed exist in some of the Southern States and especially in Oklahoma—conditions which are detrimental to the colored race. In a further effort to improve these conditions the league prepared a prayer and petition to the President and to Congress to ask for the formation of a commission to investigate the matter.

Providence, R. I.

Bulletin

DEC 15 1914

PLACES BLAME FOR NEGRO SEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON

William M. Trotter, Man Rebuked by Wilson, Speaks Here.

William Monroe Trotter of Boston, the negro who was rebuked by President Wilson for his attitude as a member of a delegation of negroes who visited the President to protest against segregation in Government departments at Washington, spoke last evening at the Bethel Church.

He declared that this segregation was on the initiative of certain officials from the South who enforced it because of their own sectional race prejudice. "A colored clerk," he said, "has said that Postmaster General Burleson told him that he did not believe in a colored person working as equal with white people. Comptroller John Skelton Williams made a speech at the Southern Society of New York last week advocating complete segregation. These two men are responsible for this new segregation. It is simply an attempt to impose sectionalism upon the National Government."

Philadelphia Record

April 1914

NEGRO LEAGUE TO MEET

National Convention Brings Delegates From Many States.

Arrangements have been completed for the seventh annual convention of the National Independent Civil and Political Negro League of America, to be held in this city at Varick Institutional Temple, Nineteenth and Catharine streets, tomorrow and Tuesday. Delegates to the number of 500 will be in attendance from all parts of the country. Wesley L. Jones, United States Senator from the State of Washington, will deliver the principal address on Monday evening.

Others who will deliver addresses during the two days' sessions of the convention are United States Senator Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota; Congressman A. J. Browning, New Jersey; ex-Congressman George H. White, Congressman William H. Vare, Bishop Evans Tyree, of Tennessee; Harry W. Bass, Rev. W. A. Creditt, Bishop William H. Heard, Bishop J. S. Caldwell, Rev. I. N. Ross, Rev. G. L. White and Dr. W. J. Wilder, of Washington, D. C.

Albany, N. Y.

EVENING JOURNAL

NOV 24 1914

The Color Line Vexes the President.

(New York Mail.)

It is hard to discover, in the rather fully published reports, any sufficient reason for the President's resentment of the efforts of Mr. Trotter to persuade him to abandon the offensive policy of several cabinet officers in drawing the color line in the federal departments.

The subject under discussion was the violation of the customs of 50 years and the spirit of the constitution in establishing "Jim Crow" government. If the spokesman of the Equal Rights league waxed warm in urging the cause of his race, it is not to be wondered at. That he overstepped the bounds of propriety is not shown.

That the President was vexed is all that appears in the published record. If any adequate reason for his vexation had been [illegible] by Mr. Trotter, it would surely have been disclosed.

That there was reason for the President's ill-temper is quite true, but it was supplied by the cabinet members who were responsible for the narrow-minded policy of segregating Negro employes from white jobholders.

The incident recalls the similar vexation shown by the President when he abruptly dismissed an equal suffrage delegation on June 30 on the ground that he could not "submit to cross-examination."

When a man is right, he usually will listen patiently to the other side; when he knows he is wrong, he is very likely to fly off the handle.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

29 October 1914

ALERT ON NEGRO RIGHTS

CANDIDATES FOR HOUSE QUIZZED ON SPECIFIC MEASURES.

Negro Voters Informed of Replies of Congressional Candidates on Questionnaire Regarding Racial Rights —What Nineteen New York State Nominees for Representative Say.

To secure information for negro voters on the various Congressional candidates, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent a questionnaire to every nominee. The answers have been printed in the form of handbills, which have been sent to all the Association's branches for distribution throughout the country, and they will also be published in the *Crisis*, the organ of the Association. The questionnaire contained the following:

(1.) Will you, if elected, vote against any measure abrogating the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments?

(2.) Will you, if elected, vote against—(a) Segregation in the Federal service? (b) Residential segregation in the District of Columbia? (c) Segregation in Jim Crow cars in the District of Columbia?

(3.) Regardless of whether you advocate racial intermarriage, will you oppose the passage of a law making such marriage in the District of Columbia invalid, since the enactment by States of such laws has led to the degradation of negro women and children?

(4.) Do you under any circumstances justify lynching?

(5.) Do you favor the enforcement of Clause 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution?

In New York State nineteen candidates for the House of Representatives answered. The names of those whose answers were entirely satisfactory to the association were printed in large black type, and the colored voters are urged to see if their candidate's name appears on the list. If it does not, they are urged to find out where he does stand. The answers received were arranged in the following way:

First District—F. C. Hicks (Rep.): Does not answer as to reduction of representation; otherwise satisfactory.

Fourth District—John Kissell (Rep.): Answers all satisfactory.

Fifth District—Alfred T. Hobley (Rep.): Answers all satisfactory.

Sixth District—Leroy W. Ross (Dem.). Thinks making promises violates Corrupt Practices act; favors segregation in the Federal service; otherwise satisfactory. J. M. Bacon (Prog.) Does not answer as to segregation; otherwise satisfactory.

Seventh District—Charles F. Willcox (Rep.). Generally favorable; does not answer specific questions. Oliver F. Allen (Prog.). Quotes from Progressive platform: "We favor the enforcement in letter and spirit of the Empire State's laws forbidding discrimination on account of race, creed, or color." In favor of a "square deal" for the District of Columbia.

Eighth District—Thomas E. Clark (Rep.). Does not answer specific questions; generally favorable.

Tenth District—Reuben T. Haskell (Rep.). Answers all satisfactory.

Eleventh District—William W. Mills (Prog.). Answers all satisfactory.

Fifteenth District—Oscar W. Ehrhorn (Rep.). Answers all satisfactory. Helped secure passage by Republican Club of resolutions condemning segregation in departments of Federal service.

Sixteenth District—Harry B. Stowell (Rep.). Answers all satisfactory.

Seventeenth District—Lyndon Bates, jr. (Rep. and Prog.). Answers all satisfactory. In 1908 urged on Republican National Convention the immediate enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. J. F. Carew (Dem.). Answers all satisfactory.

Eighteenth District—G. B. Francis (Rep., Prog.). Answers all satisfactory.

Twentieth District—Isaac Siegel (Rep., Prog.). Answers all satisfactory.

AGAINST RACIAL INTERMARRIAGE.

Twenty-first District—Martin C. Ansorge (Rep., Prog.). Answers all satisfactory. G. Murray Hulbert (Dem.). Will vote for a law against inermarriage; otherwise satisfactory.

Twenty-second District—F. L. Kuerzi (Rep., Prog.). Generally satisfactory without answering specific questions.

Twenty-third District—Robert L. Niles (Rep., Prog.). Answers satisfactory as to his views, although he will not make promises.

Twenty-fourth District—A. E. Smith (Prog.). Answers all satisfactory.

Twenty-fifth District—Benjamin Taylar (Dem.). Answers all satisfactory.

Twenty-sixth District—Edmund Platt (Rep.). Wants to study residential segregation; otherwise satisfactory.

Twenty-eighth District—Rollin B. Sanford (Rep.). Answers all satisfactory. Peter G. Ten Eyck (Dem.). Does not answer questionnaire.

Thirty-first District—H. B. Hadley (Prog.). Answers all satisfactory.

Thirty-second District—L. W. Mott (Rep., Prog.). Answers all satisfactory.

Thirty-third District—Homer P. Sneider (Rep.). Does not answer as to law *against* intermarriage; otherwise satisfactory.

Thirty-fifth District—Walter W. McGee (Rep.). Will not make promise because of corrupt practices law. Believes in equality before the law for all men.

Thirty-eighth District — George P. Decker (Dem.): Says he has declined to join American Bar Association because it discriminates against negroes. Progressive candidate not circularized; address could not be ascertained.

Thirty-ninth District—H. G. Danforth (Rep.): Answers all satisfactory. D. M. Anthony (Prog.): Does not answer as to reduction of representation; otherwise satisfactory.

Fortieth District—S. W. Dempsey (Rep.): Wants full information before answering how he will vote. F. C. Ferguson (Prog.): Answers all satisfactory.

Forty-first District—Progressive candidate not circularized; address could not be ascertained.

Forty-second District—J. J. Smith (Rep. and Prog.): Answers all satisfactory.

Forty-third District—Walter L. Remwick (Prog.): Does not answer as to reduction of representation; otherwise satisfactory.

Only the above replied. This admonition was addressed to negro voters: "Is your candidate's name here? If not, find out where he stands."

Memphis, Tenn. News Scimitar

OCT 24 1914

DECLARES POLITICIANS— DID NOT PAY NEGRO TAX

Miss Ida C. Henry, Shelby county poll tax assessor and collector, declares the politicians and political candidates have not paid all the negro poll taxes during her tenure of the office. She says that her personal appeal to the negro preachers of the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches that the poll tax was for the support of the schools, has resulted in a large number of negro Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians paying the tax.

Political — 1914
Office Holding

REPUBLICANS IN SOUTH TO LOSE MANY DELEGATES

adv. issue 10-26-14

Chairman Hilles Announces 1916 Convention Call Will Be Upon New Basis

BITTER CONTEST HAS BEEN WAGED SINCE 1880

Total Reduction Will P[illegible], With South [illegible]ng Greate[illegible]mber

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The bitter fight waged since 1880 to reduce the representation of Southern States in Republican National Conventions has been won. Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced today that the call for the convention of 1916 would be on the new basis, which reduces the number of delegates by eighty-nine. Most of this loss falls on the South.

The plan, proposed at the annual meeting of the national committee in Washington last December, has been made effective, Mr. Hilles said, through its ratification by conventions in States which cast a majority of votes in the present electoral college. Every State convention held since last December except Texas gave its assent. The States which adopted it cast 290 of the total of 531 votes in the electoral college. They are Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.

In the next convention the delegation of Alabama will be reduced by eight; Arkansas by three; Florida, four; Georgia, eleven; Louisiana, eight, Mississippi, eight; New York, two; North Carolina, three; South Carolina seven; Tennessee, three; Texas sixteen; Virginia, eight; Hawaii four; Porto Rico, two and Philippine Islands, two.

"The new plan" said Chairman Hilles, "will eliminate conflicts between the rules of the party and the laws of several States and will reduce the number of contesting delegations. The system of unequal numerical representation was the legacy of years and of political custom, and therefore not in any way identified with the conveintion of 1912."

It seems that the committee from the National Independent Equal Rights League is having "rough sledding" in the effort to see President Woodrow Wilson in person to present the protest against the segregation of the races in the government departments at Washington. President Byron Gunner arrived in Washington and called upon the President's private secretary, who instructed him to present his grievances in writing. This did not suit Rev. Gunner and he is now making another effort to have the President receive his delegation.

Secretary Tumulty's advice was no doubt President Wilson's command and there is scarcely any possibility that this ruling will be reversed. Certainly, the men who are leading the movement are not seeking financial reward and they are making the fight from pure motives. With its large circulation, the Boston Guardian reports only $56.20 as the amount paid and pledged. The people, who are to be directly benefited, namely, the office-holders are both unappreciative and unwilling to contribute so much as a penny to the agitators, either directly or indirectly.

This is the price that all race-leaders pay for their service to a race that is both ungrateful and at times unresponsive. The members grumble and growl in an undertone and are sadly missing when the "showdown" comes for positive action. Oh, the pity of it!

SESSIONS OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION

SEGREGATION PROTEST.

Colored People in Convention at New York Urge Widespread Organization of the Race.

(Boston Globe, Sept. 10, 1914.)

New York, Sept. 9, 1914—It was 12.30 a. m. this morning when the last speaker at the second night mass meeting concluded at the National Independent Political League in Bethel M. E. church. William Monroe Trotter of Boston, secretary of the league, concluded his report on the audience the organization had with President Wilson last winter, protesting against segregation of Colored Government clerks and held aloft a letter from a Colored editor in Minnesota to start the fund to send another delegation to see the President before election.

The mass meeting followed morning and afternoon sessions, which were executive with 80 delegates enrolled from a dozen northern state and one from a dozen northern states and one

Spingarn Advises Self-Organization.

Prof. Joel E. Spingarn, chairman of the executive board of the National Association for the advancement of Colored people, composed of both white and Colored, strongly urged the organiza tion by Colored people for Colored people under Colored leadership, to regain freedom and equality Other speakers were Rev. M. A. N. Shaw of Boston and Rev. J. E. Churchman of New Jersey.

Tonight the final mass meeting was held. The speakers included: Rev. B. W. Arnett, New York; Rev. G. F. Miller, Brooklyn; William D. Brigham of Boston; Hon. J. C. Manning of Alabama; Thomas Walker of Washington.

(The same item appeared in Christian Science Monitor).

Newly Elected Officers.

President, Dr. Byron Gunner, Hillburn, N. Y.; first vice-president, Rev. M. W. Thornton, Boston, Mass.; second vice-president, Mr. W. D. Brigham, Boston, Mass.; third vice-president, Rev. G L. Miller, Newport, R. I.; fourth vice-president, Prof. B. B. Church, Salisbury, N. C.; fifth vice-president, Capt. W. T. M. Grant, New Orleans, La.; sixth vice-president, Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; recording secretary, Dr. J. L. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio; assistant recording secretary, Rev. W. S. Holder, New York; corresponding secretary, Wm. Monroe Trotter, Boston, Mass.; financial secretary, Dr. W. A. Sinclair, Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, Mr. Thomas Walker, Washington, D. C.; chaplain, Rev. M. A. N. Shaw. Boston Mass.; national organizer, Rev. R. C. Ransom, New York; assistant organizer, Rev. P. C. James, New York; manager, W. Monroe Trotter, Boston; assistant manager, Mrs. Chas. A. King, North Cambridge, Mass.

Eighty delegates were enrolled from 12 Northern states and from Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana.

Signers of the address to the country, Byron Gunner, N. Y.; J. L. Johnson, Ohio; C. L. Miller, R. I.; R. C. Ransom, N. Y.; M. W. Thornton, Thomas Walker, Washington, D. C.; J. A. Hagan, Conn.; W. A. Sinclair, Penn.; B. W. Arnett, N. Y.; J. E. Churchman, N. J.; Josephine E. Holms, Ga.; Andrew J. Smith, Va.; G. F. Miller, N. Y.

Read by W. Monroe Trotter, Boston.

RAP BOOKER WASHINGTON.

This was the third successful night mass meeting of the 3-days' convention, which was a great success. The meetings were held in the new edifice of the Bethel N. M. E. Church on W. 132nd street, Rev. B. W. Annett, pastor. Features of the meetings were the call for independence in voting by Pres. Gunner, the advocacy of organization for Colored people by Colored people under Colored leaders by Prof. Spingarn of the N. A. A. C. P.

The decision to send another delegation to the president against segregation of Colored clerks, the advice to make all anti-Negro bills introduced into Congress and federal segregation an issue in the Congressional plan, the excoriation of Booker T. Washington for condemning segregation by Rev. Geo. F. Miller, the attack on non-legal self-segregation by Colored people by Mr. Brigham of Boston, a white friend, the address of Rev. Thornton of Boston and the ringing call for reenfranchisement by Mr. Manning of Alabama.

Great local interest was shown and a local branch will be organized by assistant National Organizer Rev. P. C. James of New York City. Rev. Funner was re-elected president, and delegates were enrolled. Mass. sent 11.

The address to the country follows:

SPEECH OF MR. SPINGARN.

Full report of sessions of league will be published in our next week's issue.

Spingarn, of [illegible] A. C. P. Approves Organization for Colored People by Colored People, under Colored Leaders to Gain Rights, Showing Colored Are not Children, but Men

Dr. J. E. Spingarn, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said in part:

"I am very glad to be present tonight at a gathering organized to fight for the rights of Colored people by Colored people.

Spingarn'c Vision.

"So much so that when I read in the Guardian that I had been invited to speak here, I wrote to your President asking why I had never received the invitation. For I have some things which I wish very much to say to **such a gathering,** not because I have any ready-made speech for you, but because in these days of battle and world disorder I have had a vision, and I wished to present my vision to you and appeal to you to make the vision come true.

Day by day, as the world changes that this world struggle portend unfold before us, we see new rights promised to proscribed peoples. First it was Ireland, before the war; then it was Finland and Poland; then it was the Jews of Russia. The White Czar needs the help of Finns and Poles and Jews now, and his necessity is their opportunity.

Colored Need a General Staff of Their Own.

"And when I thought of all the changes that would come before this world struggle is over, and the wonderful new spirit that would come over us all, I wondered if the Colored people were getting ready to take advantage of this marvellous opportunity, whether their **General Staff** (as it were) was preparing the line of offense and defense for them, and whether they had leaders and statesmen wise and far-seeing enough to win moral battles for them too, when the time was ripe.

Colored Leaders Should be Ready.

"It may be that America will mediate between the warring nations of Europe, saying to England, 'Ireland must be free,' and to Germany, 'Alsace and Lorraine must be free,' and to Russia, 'Finn and Pole and Jew must be free,' and will the Colored people be marshalled then to ask their questions, ready to say: 'Here at home, shall not the American Negro be free too?'

Have Leaders of Your Own Trained for the Opportunity.

"Rise out of your torpor and apathy, black men and women; brush aside leaders who cannot or will not use this opportunity to win for you your freedom; and choose new leaders, if need be, who dare and know how, in this new world-epoch, to win your rights for you before all the world!

Tired of the Compromising Colored Leaders.

"I am tired unto death of hearing some of your leaders repeat that you have bothered too much about rights and too little about duties. This sharp distinction between rights and duties is an illusion: for how can you perform any duty without its corresponding privileges? How can you perform the **duties** of a citizen for example, unless you have the **right** to perform them? No, we believe in the rights of all men, and by "rights" we mean that combination of privilege and obligation which makes up the rounded life of citizens and of men.

Fight Your Own Battles.

"I am tired, too, of the philanthropy of rich white men toward your race. I want to see you fight your own battles, with your own leaders and your own money. I want to see **you** have vigilance committees in every city or village where your rights are endangered. I want to see **you** have an organization in every congressional district, which shall make

BULLETIN,
LOUISVILLE, KY
OCT 6 1914

A WORD TO NEGRO WOMEN.

[Communicated.]

Monday's issue of the BULLETIN carried an article dealing with the menace of the corrupted negro voter. It is to be hoped that those whose

hearts were stirred by the local option campaign and by the wonderful message brought by Dr. C. H. Stuart will be encouraged to go forward in the work for the uplift of negro women.

Menace of the Negro Woman.

The corrupted negro voter is not the only danger to our progress. The negro woman has perhaps hitherto thought of herself as in no way responsible for the larger things of life. She has thought she was responsible only for well or poorly cooked meals, for cleaning the house, laundering the clothes, answering the doorbell and taking care of the children; tremendous and vital responsibilities to be sure; but she has not realized that she was a LARGE FACTOR IN THAT BIG, MYSTERIOUS THING CALLED POLITICS. BUT JUST THAT SHE IS.

Fifteen states are saying: "We can't enfranchise women because of the ignorant, degraded negro women." Right there the negro woman is made the excuse, and with some reason it must be admitted, for hindering a much needed reform and greatly hindering the negro woman's own advancement.

Excuse of the Guilty.

Not all white men who are opposed to enfranchising women have contributed to the degradation of negro women; but every white man who has debauched negro women opposes the enfranchisement of women and for want of a better excuse gives the debauched negro woman as his reason.

Excuse Goes No Longer.

But he can not make that go much longer. The cat is out of the bag. Physicians are telling why noble young women go from the marriage altar to the operating table and from there to the cemetery or mutilated, are doomed to a childless life. True, degraded negro women share with degraded white women this responsibility; but the negro race furnishes a very large per cent. in proportion to their numbers.

Dragging Down the Human Race.

This is no longer to be regarded as a personal, individual matter. It is an enormous evil recognized by the whole community and has come to be a powerful social and political menace. In allowing herself to be dragged down, the negro woman is dragging down the womanhood of the world, the whole human race.

Kind By Nature.

By nature the negro woman is kind-hearted, easily moved by the sight of suffering and quick to lend a helping hand. May she see his need and meet it. May she resolve by the help of Almighty God she will not longer bear so large a responsibility for the suffering and the blight of humanity.

She will find white women ready to help. White women want laws that will protect right-minded negro women from indignities both at home and in traveling. They want laws that give to men of both races the same punishment for corrupting a negro girl as a white girl.

Make Yourselves Worthy.

TAKE FROM THE WHITE MAN HIS EXCUSE FOR KEEPING IN POLITICAL SUBJECTION THE WOMEN OF ALL RACES. Help your own men to respect their citzenship, to cast an honest, unsullied ballot, and then having made yourselves worthy ask them to give you this instrument of protection. Right now, just as you are, you are as worthy of the ballot as the negro man who sells his vote or the white man who buys it and debauches women of your race, but strive to be worthy.

Degredation of Boot-Legging.

Nothing degrades your men and contributes to the debauching of your women more than the illicit sale of liquor, known as "Boot-legging" or "Blind Tigers." Fight it with all your might.

The women of all races have influence with their own men. DO NOT LET YOUR MEN BE THE CAT'S PAW FOR WHITE MEN WHO BREAK THE LAW AND THEN REVILE THE NEGRO FOR THE VILLIANY THEY HAVE TAUGHT HIM.

Not the Whole Show.

They are the men who talk about dirty politics being no place for a woman. IT IS ABOUT TIME WOMEN USED THEIR CLEANING INSTINCTS TO CLEAN UP POLITICS. Let the dirty politician know that he is not the whole show. There are others.

Do Your Best.

Rome was not built in a day nor will you at one bound reach the heights of moral cleanliness and defendable character for your race. BUT KEEP CLIMBING. Try with all your might. Try for five years and then look back and see what you have accomplished. Then try for five more years. Ask the white women to help you and take counsel of the righteous leaders in your own race. You need the help of good white women and they need your help.

DO YOUR BEST.

President Wilson and Chairman Trotter All Opposed to Segregation.

Richmond Planet 11/28/14

Some Criticize the Colored Leader's Attitude. Many Defend Him--Interesting Comment.

A White Man's Country.

(Charleston, S. C. Messenger.)

The very tone of a Negro's voice is offensive. A delegation of Afro-Americans called on President Wilson on Thursday to protest against the segregation of the races in the Government Departments at Washington. Editor Trotter of the Boston Guardian headed the delegation as spokesman. Their logic seems to have been alright and accepted by the President in the presentation of their case; but the tone Mr. Trotter's voice was offensive to the chief Executive and thereupon he turned the delegation down. Editor Trotter, unlike Booker T. Washington, will not remember that this is a white man's Country.

Trotter's Bad Manners.

(Birmingham, Ala. Reporter.)

In common with all good people who have an ounce of sense, we were astounded and shocked to read in the afternoon papers Thursday that William Monroe Trotter has offended the President of the United States, when at the head of a delegation representing the National Independent Political League, he sought to have an interview with the chief executive on the matter of segregation of the races in the Federal department at Washington.

No surprise would have been ours had we known in advance that Trotter would have been the spokesman of the delegation, for we have always known him to have more zeal than judgment and have always felt that like the ass in lion's clothing, he would become known as soon as he opened his mouth. However worthy the cause which he represented, it was very much out of place to have adopted any other than the courteous tone in addressing any gentleman in his own office.

The office of the President of the United States commands respect, and an audience with that dignity, no matter upon what mission, is a prize gladly to be taken advantage of by the best and most prominent men in the land. William Monroe Trotter should be relegated to the rear by all decent people of the Negro race, and so far as we are concerned (and we take pride in believing that we represent a goodly portion of the Negroes of America), he has never been regarded as a leader of Negro thought and opinion.

The very cause which Trotter, blind zealot that he is, crazy and fanatic leader of a yet-to-be-proven effectual propaganda, essayed to help, has been hindered and retarded, and the Negro race held up to the ridicule of the public by his fulminations. Mr. Wilson's remarks were sane and calm, considering the provocation, and we are glad that he did not feel it quite necessary to order Trotter from his presence as a more strenuous and vigorous executive might have done.

We recall with a degree of disgust that under circumstances when Trotter and his gang were in the position of hosts, they played the role of bullies and Bowery toughs nearly breaking up a meeting at while Dr. Booker T. Washington was the chief speaker, the leading Mr. Trotter spent 30 days' time in jail for his offense. We are tempted to give expression to the wish that Trotter and his Northern zealots would let Negro affairs alone if they can do no more than bungle them up.

There is not another Negro in the whole race who would have committed such a performance.

Admires The Pluck.

(Texarkana, Ark, Appreciation—Union)

We admire the pluck of the Negro delegation who called upon the president this week to protest against segregation in the government department, but pity its judgment in the selection of Monroe Trotter of Boston as the spokesman. Though the contention may have been right the chief executive of the nation should have been approached in the proper spirit and treated with due courtesy.

None Ever Suffered More.

(Philadelphia Pa. Curant.)

No President ever suffered more from foolish indiscretions of members of his Cabinet than has Mr. Wilson. He had a further illustration of it yesterday in his unfortunate interview with a delegation of Negroes who called at the White House to protest against the segregation of races in Government departments.

The bad manners of the Chairman of the delegation, however deplorable, are no justification of the policy of Jim-Crow Government which certain members of the Cabinet have established in their departments, and, as the President well knows, insolent conduct is not confined to the members of any particular race.

The President should have forseen this unfortunate issue when Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Burleson were carrying their colorline theories into democratic government. Mr. Wilson told the committee that there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings of the Negro clerks, but explained that "he had been in-

for human rights and recognition, upon a desire for social equality. Not because they believe that the Negro is seeking close social intercourse with the white race, but this is the most effective means of obscuring the real issue, inasmuch, that it beclouds a simple desire for a square deal with a pall of prejudice designed to mislead the ignorant and cause further oppression of the black race.

None regret more than we do the unfortunate occurrence at the White House, but it has been overestimated exaggerated and magnified a thousand times by the enemies of the Negro race in the effort to place it in an unfavorable light. We regret that the President lost his temper, but others have done so, nor is this the first time that he has had occasion to take exception at the language of the spokesman of a delegation (that suffragette incident some months ago), but there did not happen to be any handy Negro to play the role of the "goat" and upon whom could be called down the psuedo-righteous indignation and maledictions of a prejudiced press. We have always opposed the extreme and undiplomatic policy of Monroe Trotter and the diciples of his doctrine for advancing the cause of the Negro people; it is entirely too radical to cope with exist-

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NEW YORK EVENING POST

12 November 1914

THE PRESIDENT AND SEGREGATION.

Bad manners are bound to hurt even a good cause, and the last place where disrespect is to be tolerated is the White House. If William Monroe Trotter was, as appears, insolent to Mr. Wilson yesterday, he has impaired his advocacy of the rights of the colored people and hurt them all as well. But Mr. Wilson, we feel, should make allowances, not perhaps for the hasty temper of a man whose passionate desire for justice for his race often leads him astray, but because of the genuine wrongs of which Mr. Trotter complains. It is a sad blot upon the Wilson Administration that it has tolerated, nay, drawn the color line, without real cause, save, as Mr. Trotter truthfully put it, the racial antipathies of Messrs. Burleson, John Skelton Williams, and McAdoo. For an Administration which talks about a New Freedom and boasts of having bestowed a new liberty upon business men, not only to be blind to the wrongs of full ten millions of American citizens, but to add to them is truly discouraging. Mr. Wilson can feel keenly for the governmental wrongs of the "submerged 85 per cent." of the people of Mexico, of whom so many are Indians and of a mixed parentage, but he has yet to say a really sympathetic word about the wrongs of the millions in the South who are without voice in their own government.

The difficulty lies, of course, in putting yourself in the other fellow's place, in having some appreciation of what it means to be the victim of prejudice and injustice, to be wronged without the power to remedy the wrong. That Mr. Wilson is unable to visualize this is, we repeat, the more disappointing because there are so many injured persons with whom he does sympathize so understandingly. His unusual vision and imagination leave him, however, when it comes to the disfranchisement of women and to permitting his subordinates to inflict indignities upon American citizens in the immmediate vicinity of the White House. If he could only be one of the submerged 10 per cent. of our people in Washington for forty-eight hours he could never have palliated the wrong done, as he is reported to have yesterday, by saying that segregation was enforced for the comfort and best interests of both races, in order to overcome friction. He would know then that it makes neither for the comfort nor for the best interests of the races, but invariably leads to added friction and creates deep and lasting unhappiness among the segregated. This problem has vexed him and caused him heartache more than once in his Administration, and it will not cease to plague him until he lays down the law that sets up equality of treatment of all employees in the Government service.

Again, Mr. Wilson is reported to have resented Mr. Trotter's statement that if this discrimination were not ended, the negroes who voted for him would vote the Republican ticket, and to have declared that this was "political blackmail." But this is the time-honored American way of showing disapproval of an elective official's conduct. When Mr. Wilson was a candidate for President in 1912, he declared: "Should I become President of the United States, they [the colored people] may count upon me for *absolute fair dealing* and for everything by which I could assist in advancing the interest of their race in the United States." On the strength of this many colored people and their white friends advocated Mr. Wilson's cause, who would rather have cut off their hands than have aided Mr. Wilson if they had known that he was intending to draw the color line in the departments upon the excuse that there is a certain point in the relations of the races where friction must occur. To them that is neither absolute fair dealing nor advancing their cause, but putting it back, because it sets the stamp of governmental approval upon color prejudice. To expect after this tha the problem can be kept out of politics, as Mr. Wilson is quoted as urging is to expect the impossible.

With Mr. Wilson's feelings as to the ultimate solution of the negro problem, we are not to-day concerned. He may or may not have a constructive programme to suggest. The issue is simply whether a hateful East Indian caste shall be established in Washington or not. We had supposed, after the investigations of last winter, that the vicious policy had been checked; we understood that it was to be abandoned gradually. In numerous instances the Jim-Crowing had, we know, been stopped. The more discouraging is it to find the President apparently upholding what the *World* justly calls the "foolish indiscretions of members of his Cabinet." There was no genuine complaint as to the conditions in Washington. Colored and white employees had worked side by side for fifty years. Some of them had been appointed by Grover Cleveland—one of his appointees to high place being the father of Mr. Trotter, a veteran of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts. But the Wilson administration went out of its way to create the issue it now deplores, and cannot see its way clear to admitting its mistake and reverting to the only defensible position of absolute equality in the Government service.

The way to deal with race prejudice in such matters is not to enhance it by yielding, but resolutely to confront it with a refusal to give in. It is surprising how often prejudice fades away in a given situation when it finds itself wholly blocked. It is even more surprising how frequently it is merely a state of mind. Often there is no objection whatever to the presence of colored people on the most familiar terms, provided their position is clearly stamped as menial; let them suddenly aspire to equal privileges, and those same people become at once too offensive to be permitted to breathe the same atmosphere. The situation in Washington would be restored in a twinkling to the old and absolutely satisfactory status if the highest authority were simply to lay down the law that there was going to be a square deal for everybody in the departments without the slightest discrimination, that there can be only one class of public servants—all to be treated with courtesy, consideration and absolute justice.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

12 November 1914

WILSON STIRRED BY NEGRO

NEVER SO ADDRESSED, PRESIDENT TELLS DELEGATION.

Committee Came to Protest Against Segregating Races in Government Departments — Will Have to Have New Chairman, If They Come Again —Disappointing" Say Negroes.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, November 12.—President Wilson, in the course of an earnest interview with a delegation representing the National Independent Equal Rights League, which called at the White House to-day to protest against the alleged segregation of negroes in the Government service, rebuked the spokesman, W. Monroe Trotter, of Boston, secretary of the League, and informed the delegation that a new spokesman would have to be found if any future conferences were held.

At the end of the interview Mr. Trotter said the President's attitude on the issue of segregation was "thoroughly disappointing," and stated that the conversation "between Mr. Trotter and the President was conducted with great positiveness and earnestness."

Trotter, in the course of the interview with newspaper men, outlined the reply of the President in detail, but later withdrew that portion of his remarks when informed by Secretary Tumulty that he had violated a well-known White House rule. No formal reply to the statement of the interview of Trotter was given out by the White House, although a complete transcript of what occurred in the President's office was made.

Following the conference with the President, Trotter said:

"Our committee to-day laid before the President specific facts relative to segregation of colored employees in the executive departments, the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature protesting against it, and letters from Representatives Thatcher, Mitchell, and Gallivan, Democrats, of Boston. Addresses were made to the President by the Rev. Byron Gunner, of Hillburn, N. Y., president of the League; Thomas Walker, chairman of the local committee, and M. W. Spencer, of Wilmington, Del. These speeches were in the nature of protests against the segregation of colored employees in the Government service and requested t Prsident to undo the policy pursued. T President's reply was thoroughly disa pointing to us.

ISSUE TAKEN WITH PRESIDENT.

"Issue was taken with the President reply. Mr. Spencer inquired how the i convenience to colored employees of se arate toilets, located at a distance, cou be advantageous, and whether or not t President realized that the policy of seg regation has resulted in the reduction and elimination of colored clerks. President Gunner pointed out the discriminations resulting from the dissatisfaction arising from colored and white clerks working side by side in the departments, and asked if these unreasonable demands should be yielded to. Mr. Trotter pointed out that the colored people objected to the Government undertaking to interpret its treatment of colored employees in the way of sympathy and help and charity for the benefit of dependent wards. He said the colored Americans were full-fledged, absolute equal citizens under the law; that segregation in itself was an injury and a denial of the equality of citizenship, and that it was unfair to separate Afro-Americans when there was no separation of the Semitic, Teutonic, Latin, Celtic, and Slavic government employees for race or color. Mr. Trotter also said that it was contrary to the facts to say that segregation would reduce friction, because the clerks had worked together in peace and harmony for fifty years."

In the course of his remarks, Trotter charged certain government officials with race prejudice and said the committee could not bring "the colored people of the country to regard segregation as anything other than humiliating and degrading."

SAW WILSON YEAR AGO.

A committee from the same organization saw the President a year ago on the question of segregation, and at that time President Wilson investigated their allegations and conferred with the officials in whose departments and bureaus cases of segregation were said to have occurred. An attempt was made by a delegation to see the President on the subject just before election, and, upon failure to make an appointment, threats of political reprisal in the election were made. It is known that the President has declined repeatedly to look upon the question of segregation from a political point of view, but as a human question which must be dealt with along practical lines. To the committees which have called upon him he has evinced deep interest in the welfare of the colored race, and has insisted that there should be no discrimination against colored employees of the Government as to working conditions.

It is understood that the President will take under consideration the specific allegations as to discriminations made by the committee to-day. The delegation which called to-day will make its report at a mass meeting of negroes to be held in Washington next Sunday. Other members of the delegation who saw the President to-day were the Rev. E. E. Ricks, of Washington, and F. Morris Murray, of Virginia.

NEVER SO ADDRESSED, SAYS WILSON.

[Dispatch to the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, November 12.—President

Wilson, when receiving a delegation of negroes, who came to the White House to-day to protest against segregating the races in Government departments, objected to the tone adopted by their spokesman, William Trotter, of Boston, and told the committee that if it called on him again it would have to get a new chairman. The President added that he had not been addressed in such a manner since he entered the White House.

The delegation charged that Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams, in the Treasury, and Postmaster-General Burleson. had enforced segregation rules in their offices. President Wilson replied he had investigated the question and had been assured there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings given to the negroes. He said that he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races, and not with the object of injuring the negroes. The President said he was deeply interested in the negro race, and greatly admired its progress. He said the thing to be sought by the negro people was complete independence of white people, and that he felt the white race was willing to do everything possible to assist them.

Trotter and other members at once took issue with the President, declaring that the negro people did not seek charity or assistance, but that they took the position that the negroes had equal rights with whites, and that those rights should be respected. They denied that there had been any friction between the two races before the segregation begun.

President Wilson listened to what they had to say, and then told the delegation that Trotter was losing control of his temper, and that he (the President) would not discuss the matter further with him.

After leaving the President's private office, Trotter, Maurice W. Spencer, and others of the delegation, said their talk had been "thoroughly disappointing."

TOPEKA, KAN.
Capital

OCT 27 1914

COLORED VOTERS FIRM

At Paola Refuse to Be Misled by Democrats—J. H. Guy Speaks.

Special to The Capital.

Paola, Kan., Oct. 26.—J. H. Guy of Topeka delivered an able address to a large and enthusiastic crowd in the court room in this city Friday evening.

Mr. Guy is an able and fluent talker and the manner in which he presented the issues before the people was commented upon by all who heard him.

The colored voters of this county are not very much in sympathy with the idea of voting for Democrats in this state after the last legislature endeavored in a measure to disfranchise them and they are solid for Capper for governor, along with the rest of the Republican ticket.

LAWRENCE, Kan
JOURNAL
WORLD

NOV 2 1914

ABOUT SEGREGATION

The south is not unanimous for stirring up the race problem. Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal is out with a vigorous protest as are other southern journalists. It is raising the race question at an inopportune time. Says Mr. Watterson:

"During the 50 years, including two democratic presidential terms, there was no thought of separating the white and black official sheep. Why should the suggestion meet the assent of anybody now?

The president acted with entire propriety in calling down the impudent Negro who acted as spokesman for the committee of colored protestants. It seems that he is a well-known professional agitator from Boston who was once imprisoned for breaking up a Booker Washington meeting. The lesson he received may not do him any good. But it ought to impress itself upon all who fail to recognize the sancity of the White House and the dignity of its occupant.

The segregation order should be revoked. It has no real cause or interest to back it. The issue should not have been raised. Having rebuked Trotter, let Mr. Wilson take matters further into his own hands, and restore the status quo."

Such comment from such a quarter should help to awaken the administration to the fact that it has made an error which cannot be too quickly repaired. Nor is the Louisville Courier-Journal the only southern paper that has protested. The Lexington Herald, asserted to be the leading democratic paper of Kentucky's bluegrass region, his dissented more vigorously, saying in a long editorial:—

We are distressed that the president has allied himself with those who believe in the perpetuation of race prejudice and justify race passion . . It is but a step in descent from the position taken by those public officials in Washington who segregate one race to the public official in a southern state who advocates lynch

NEW YORK EVENING POST

15 November 1914

NO JIM-CROW GOVERNMENT.

[From To-day's New York World.]

No President ever suffered more from the foolish indiscretions of members of his Cabinet than has Mr. Wilson. He had a further illustration of it yesterday in his unfortunate interview with a delegation of negroes who called at the White House to protest against the segregation of races in Government departments.

The bad manners of the chairman of the delegation, however deplorable, are no justification of the policy of Jim-Crow government which certain members of the Cabinet have established in their departments; and, as the President well knows, insolent conduct is not confined to the members of any particular race.

The President should have foreseen this unfortunate issue when Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Burleson were carrying their color-line theories into democratic government. Mr. Wilson told the committee that there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings of the negro clerks, but explained that "he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races, and not with the object of injuring the negroes." The President failed to explain, nevertheless, why no such rule had been considered necessary until Mr. Burleson and Mr. McAdoo got into the Cabinet.

For nearly half a century white clerks and negro clerks have worked side by side in the departments of Washington, under Republican and under Democratic Presidents. The *World* keeps itself fairly well informed about Washington affairs, but the first it ever heard of this alleged friction to which Mr. Wilson refers was when Mr. McAdoo began his Jim-Crow proceedings in the Treasury Department.

The President thinks that this is not a political question, but he is wrong. Anything that is unjust, discriminating, and un-American in government is certain to be a political question. Servants of the United States Government are servants of the United States Government, regardless of race or color. For several years a negro has been Collector of Internal Revenue in New York. He never found it necessary to segregate the white employees of his department to prevent "friction"; yet he would have had quite as much right to do so as Mr. McAdoo had to segregate the negro employees of the Treasury in Washington.

While the Democrats of the country have been trying to solve certain great problems of government, a few Southern members of the Cabinet have been allowed to exploit their petty local prejudice at the expense of the party's reputation for exact justice.

Whether the President thinks so or not, the segregation rule was promulgated as a deliberate discrimination against negro employees.

Worse still, it is a small, mean, petty discrimination, and Mr. Wilson ought to have set his heel upon this presumptuous Jim-Crow government the moment it was established. He ought to set his heel upon it now. It is a reproach to his Administration and to the great political principles which he represents.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

15 November 1914

of winning or holding negro support. We do not discuss the facts, not being familiar with them. Nor do we deny that there may be some difficulties of a practical nature in solving the problem. But the principle seems clear. The people of the United States as a whole would oppose the adoption by their Government of anything resembling the Jim Crow policy. If States, cities, or private corporations see fit to do this, that is their own affair. But the national Government must keep free from it, not primarily because the policy is bad for the negroes, but because it is bad for the Government. —[Indianapolis News (Ind.).

Race Discrimination.

We took occasion to say, yesterday, that we believed that President Wilson was absolutely right in his protest against any show of discourtesy on the part of the Boston delegation of colored men who called upon him. If there was any intentional discourtesy, also, we believe that the President will be fully justified in excluding from the White House, thereafter, any man guilty of such an insult to the President's high office, which in itself justly and rightfully demands honor from every loyal American.

That much being said, we hope that this unfortunate incident will not distract public attention too much from the purpose of the delegates who visited the President. Those men went from a feeling of justifiable indignation—fully as justifiable as that shown by the President. The President's rightful and proper protest concerned the insult to himself. His visitors' rightful and just protest had to do with a wrong to an entire race of Americans.

When Abraham Lincoln said that this republic could not continue a nation half slaves and half freemen, he spoke nothing more than the exact truth. A policy which implies the intentional debasement of millions of its citizens means also a threat even against the existence of the nation itself, as a self-governed republic. We cannot permit millions of citizens to be thrust back into slavery and destitution and black ignorance, without being certain that the whole nation will suffer by that very process. We cannot allow millions of freeborn Americans to be brutalized, without awful moral consequences to the rest of the nation. As well suppose that a man could allow gangrene to spread through one member, without the certain infection of the rest of his body.—[Boston Advertiser (Rep.).

New York Sun

16 November 1914

WILSON'S NAME HOOTED AT NEGROES' MEETING

Trotter of Boston Says President Insulted Him After Pre-election Promise.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The name of President Wilson was hooted and jeered and met with cries of "Put him out of the White House" at an indignation meeting of negroes held in Washington to-night to protest against the present Administration's policy of segregating negroes employed in the Government departments in Washington.

William M. Trotter, preacher and editor of Boston, was the chief speaker at the meeting, which was an aftermath of the visit of a delegation of negroes, headed by Trotter, to President Wilson last week. The President was obliged sharply to rebuke Trotter and his colleagues, representing the National Independent Equal Rights Suffrage League, for language they addressed to him in support of their protest against segregation of negroes in Washington.

Trotter was greeted to-night as the hero of this episode, which received much publicity, and was applauded for five minutes by the 500 negroes attending the meeting when he arose to speak. Trotter denied that he had in manner of language been rude, insolent or insulting in his conversation with the President and asserted that the President, and not he, was responsible for the publicity given the incident.

Trotter expressed the hope that the President's feeling over their conversation was not due to his Southern birth and said that he was sure the Governor of Massachusetts would have found nothing objectionable in what he had said to the President. Two years ago, Trotter said, he was received cordially by the then Presidential candidate and was assured that the Federal laws affecting negroes would be executed in a Christian spirit if Wilson were elected, and, he said, on the basis of these assurances he spread the word among negroes that they had nothing to fear from Woodrow Wilson.

The meeting adopted resolutions protesting vigorously against the segregation of negroes in Federal employ.

Phila. Eve. Public Ledger

14 November 1914

NEGROES REPUDIATE NEGRO WHO OFFENDED PRESIDENT

Policy as to Segregation Watched by Politicians.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Politicians are much interested as to the final outcome of the Administration's policy for the segregation of negro civil service employes in the executive departments which led to the clash Thursday at the White House between President Wilson and W Monroe Trotter, of Boston, spokesman for a delegation of Negroes representing the National Independent Equal Rights League.

Telegrams and letters were received today at the White House from Negroes repudiating Trotter, whose language gave offense to the President.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political - 1914
Office Holding

INSULTING THE PRESIDENT.

Advertiser 11-13-14

We trust the President's sharp rebuke administered yesterday to that Boston negro, W. M. Trotter, who was protesting against the segregation of negroes in government office buildings in Washington, will not have the calamitous effect of causing The New York Evening Post to break with the administration.

There was nothing for the President to do, in the circumstances, but indicate to the imperinent negroes and their leader that it was time to go, and moreover that if they came any more it would be necessary for them to "get another chairman." What the President did and what the President said were all right—the very least that could have been expected of one occupying his position. But what the President really refrained from saying would have been more interesting!

The New York Age, a negro newspaper, says the South for the next two years will be in "complete" control of the government at Washington. The Age says for the next two years the South will control a majority of the House of Representatives; consequently the South will be held responsible for the acts of the government for the next two years. The South is used to such responsibility. This section virtually designed the government and ran it for several decades before the War Between the States. The South has virtually been in control of affairs for the past two years, and gladly accepts responsibility for the government for the next two.

Montgomery Advertiser 11/29/14

N. Y. Journal of Commerce

NEGRO OFFENDS PRESIDENT.

W. M. Trotter Loses Temper in Discussing Segregation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Deeply offended by the tone and manner of their chairman, W. M. Trotter, of Boston, President Wilson to-day ended an interview with a delegation of negroes who called at the White House to protest against race segregation in Government departments, with a warning that if the negroes wanted to see him again they would have to get another spokesman. The President said he had not been addressed in such fashion since he entered the White House.

A fifteen minute interview had been arranged for the callers, and the President received them in his office with only his stenographer present. The delegation formally complained that Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams, of the Treasury, were enforcing segregation of white and negro employes in their offices.

Mr. Wilson listened to the statement and then replied at length, explaining that he had investigated this matter himself and had been assured that no discrimination had been practiced against the negroes, and that segregation had been inaugurated to avoid friction between the races, not to injure the negro. He added that he was deeply interested in the negro race and admired it for the progress it had made.

At this point Trotter and other members of the delegation took issue with the President. They declared the negro people did not seek charity or assistance, but took the position that they had equal rights with the whites and that these rights should be respected. There had been no friction, they insisted, before the segregation was started.

Mr. Wilson waited for the protest to end. Then he told the delegation that he could not discuss the matter further. He closed with the quiet but emphatic statement that Trotter had lost control of his temper, and that he (the President) could not be talked to in such a manner.

When the negroes left they said their talk had been "thoroughly disappointing," and that they would hold a mass meeting in Washington next Sunday to protest further against segregation.

Houston Chronicle Nov 12, 14

RACE SEGREGATION.

In three government departments at Washington, presided over by Southern officials, orders were recently issued segregating the negro employes, that is, separating the whites and blacks where they have been working together for nearly fifty years. President Wilson is not charged with any knowledge of this "innovation," but his attention was called to it the other day by the visit of a protesting delegation of colored men, headed by W. M. Trotter, of Boston. Mr. Trotter did not stop after making a proper presentation of the case, but, over-zealous in his cause, began to catechize and argue with the President, after being assured the matter would be looked into, which greatly offended and irritated him. It was a grave indiscretion on the part of Mr. Trotter if he insulted the President, as is claimed, and not calculated to help his case.

If this order is in force, however, it should be promptly rescinded. The colored employes are clearly within their constitutional rights in demanding it. They may enforce "Jim Crow" laws in the South, but these fastidious Southern gentlemen should be given to understand that the national government is not to be "Jim Crowed." The most remarkable and commendable comment on this incident comes from an entirely unexpected quarter, Henry Watterson, who, in an editorial in the Louisville Courier-Journal, says:

The Courier-Journal agrees with the New York World that the "segregation" business over in Washington spells rather small. During fifty years, including two Democratic Presidential terms, there was no thought of separating the white and black official sheep. Why should the suggestion higher than this we are to consider him our foe.

A Great Deal of Fuss.

(Newport News, Va. Star.)

There has been a great deal of fuss made because a delegation of Negroes made a blunder in an interview with President Wilson.

It seems the President did not relish the idea of being reminded that a part, if not all the delegation, which called upon him, had supported his election to the presidency, and was therefore presuming that they had the right to question certain conditions existing in the departments, which did not meet their approval.

When we shall by our energies and exertions force the South to accord us the franchise, so we shall not be looked upon as serfs instead of citizens, we then will receive the same treatment others receive and no man will be so unfair as to impugn our motives nor be able to fire the public mind with false appeals to race hatred and prejudice.

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Cincinnati Enquirer
Daily Times
NOV 13 1914

WILSON REBUKES NEGRO.

Spokesman For Equal Rights Association Delegates Angers President.

Washington, Nov. 13.—A sensational interview occurred at the White House between the president and a delegation of negroes representing the Equal Rights association.

The delegation was headed by the Rev. W. M. Trotter of Boston, who as spokesman became so emphatic and threatening to the president that Mr. Wilson rebuked him and told the visitors that if they ever came to the White House again to present their views they should select a different spokesman, insinuating that Trotter would not again be received in that capacity.

The visitors called to protest against the segregation order in vogue in the executive departments in Washington by which the whites and colored employees use different dining, rest and recreation rooms and have separate toilet and lavatory accommodations.

President Wilson talked kindly to his visitors, but told them he approved the order as the best for both whites and colored employees. The president said he had been careful to impose upon the heads of departments the injunction that they not discriminate against colored employees in the matter of accommodations.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political – 1914
Office Holding

Philadelphia Eve. Telegraph

14 November 1914

The Colored Men's Protest

The chairman of the delegation which presented to the President a protest against the segregation of white and colored employes in the Government departments may not have been altogether tactful, but it was a very proper protest to make, and did not call for the irritation shown by Mr. Wilson.

The President was not candid when he told the delegation that "he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races, and not with the object of injuring the negroes." If he had been told this he knew it was not true. It is explicitly denied by the fact that for almost as many years as Mr. Wilson has lived white employes and colored employes have worked together in the departments without friction and without segregation.

This was so not only under Republican Presidents, but it was so during the two terms that Grover Cleveland was in office. It was not until Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster-General Burleson introduced into their departments their narrow race prejudices that segregation was thought of, and we doubt if any Northern Democrat would have acted as these officials ... causing the President serious embarrassment, if not putting him in a positively humiliating position.

As the New York World, the leading Democratic newspaper of the country, says, "It is a small, mean, petty discrimination, and Mr. Wilson ought to have put his heel upon it." But Woodrow Wilson is not Grover Cleveland.

New York World

21 November 1914

In Defense of Race Prejudice.

To the Editor of The World:

You say it remained for the Wilson Administration to discover the "alleged friction" between white and negro employees in the departments at Washington. I lived there from 1903 to 1910, and, together with all other observant residents, I saw more friction between whites and blacks in the departments, on the street cars and wherever they came in contact than I had ever seen North or South. Partly because there are more negroes—by actual count—in Washington than in any other community in the country, but chiefly because this is the only place where Northern whites are "exposed" to any considerable number of negroes.

Intelligent, disinterested foreigners like William Archer and James Bryce, who have studied our race problem, testify that the repugnance to the negro merely on account of his color is much stronger in the Northern than in the Southern white. In the spring of 1910 one of the chiefs in the Census Bureau—a Republican from Michigan—remarked to me: "If we had as many negroes in the North as in the South, the cleavage between white and black would be as straight and sharp as a knife's edge."

While it pleases you to "kid" yourself (and your negro clientele) editorially with the idea that this is a "petty Southern prejudice," your news columns belie you. Almost daily we read of rows in real-estate circles caused by the advent of negro tenants or householders into white neighborhoods in this and other Northern cities, or of protests against the stationing of colored troops near the same. The Sunday World of Feb. 23, 1913, carried a story written by one of your staff, entitled "What It Means to Be a Negro in New York," which makes the plight of those Federal office-holders at Washington—whose only hardship was being condemned to the companionship of their own kind—rather enviable by comparison.

The question is not whether discrimination against the negro is righteous or unjust, democratic or undemocratic, but does it exist? And is it sectional or racial? If the latter, then your editorial, "No Jim-Crow Government," is wholly misleading. ANNIE RILEY HALE.

New York, Nov. 18.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

14 November 1914

COLORED MAN WHO OFFENDED PRESIDENT REPUDIATED BY RACE

Telegrams and Letters Received at White House Say

W. Monroe Trotter Does Not Represent the Afro-American Sentiment.

[FROM PUBLIC LEDGER BUREAU.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. — Politicians are much interested today as to the final outcome of the Administration's policy for the segregation of colored civil service employes in the executive departments which led to the clash yesterday at the White House between President Wilson and W. Monroe Trotter, of Boston, spokesman for a delegation of colored men representing the National Independent Equal Rights League. Telegrams and letters were received today at the White House from colored men repudiating Trotter, whose language gave offense to the President.

President Wilson is not in the least concerned as to the effect the Administration's policy may have in the national contest in 1916. He told the delegation yesterday that it was a matter of entire indifference to him as to how the colored men of the country voted, so long as he was convinced that he was doing right.

The President, it was recalled today, has done much for the individual colored employes of the departments in cases where he believed long and faithful service should be rewarded.

Within the last few months the President signed executive orders raising two colored messengers to clerkship grades because he thought their loyalty to the interests of the Government deserved recognition. They were Richard Green, for many years messenger to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Eddie Savoy, who has guarded the door of the Secretary of State for 45 years.

Wade H. Carpenter, of Oakland, Cal., employed in the General Land Office, sent a letter to the White House informing Secretary Tumulty that Trotter does not represent the opinion of the colored employes of the Government. Other letters intimated that Trotter is an agitator who is seeking to make political capital.

Chicago, Ill.
EVENING POST

NOV 17 1914

Mr. Wilson and "Segregation."

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—To the Editor of THE POST. Sir: The interview of William Munroe Trotter and the delegation of colored gentlemen with the President of the United States brings forward again the burning question of the treatment of colored civil servants in Washington. The whole incident shows grimly and forcefully how deeply the colored people of this country feel the injustice which Mr. Wilson's government has inflicted upon them and still inflicts.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been fighting segregation in federal departments ever since the first rumor of it was made public. Over a year ago an investigator was sent to Washington and a report printed. Since that time a representative of the national association has kept in close touch with the local situation, and on one occasion this representative appeared before the civil service committee and helped kill the bill of Edwards of Georgia and Aswell of Louisiana making segregation legal thruout the federal civil service. Much of the segregation has disappeared.

When the U street station of the postoffice in Washington was abolished all the colored men employed lost their positions, but thru the intervention of this association three of them were reinstated. When the bureau of engraving and printing moved to its new quarters it was the original idea to segregate colored and white people thruout the entire building, but thru the efforts of this association there is no segregation in the lunchrooms or on the roof garden. Segregation, nevertheless, still exists in the Postoffice Department and in the Treasury, and possibly here and there in a small degree in other places.

It still remains true that for the first time in half century a President of the United States and distinguished members of his Cabinet have deemed it necessary for the peace and quiet of these United States that clerks in the federal service, having passed the same examinations and receiving the same rate of pay, must be separated in their work if the ancestors of any of them had a drop of negro blood. In some cases the "colored" clerks have been so white in appearance that the officials themselves have made mistakes in classifying them. In other cases clerks of all colors have protested against the attempted separation. Always the separation has caused humiliation and inconvenience and added cost.

J. E. SPINGARN,
(Chairman Board of Directors National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.)

Phila. Eve. Public Ledger

14 November 1914

PRESIDENT'S NAME HOOTED AT NEGRO PROTEST MEETING

William M. Trotter, of Boston, Declares Executive Insulted Him After Pre-election Promise.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The name of President Wilson was hooted and jeered and met with cries of "Put him out of the White House" at an indignation meeting last night to protest against the present Administration's policy of segregating Negroes employed in the Government departments in Washington.

William M. Trotter, preacher and editor, of Boston, was the chief speaker at the meeting, which was an aftermath of the visit of a delegation of Negroes, headed by Trotter, to President Wilson last week. The President was obliged sharply to rebuke Trotter and his colleagues representing the National Independent Equal Rights Suffrage League for language they addressed to him in support of their protest against segregation of Negroes in Washington.

Trotter was greeted as the hero of this episode, which received much publicity, and was applauded for five minutes by the 500 Negroes attending the meeting when he arose to speak. He denied he had in manner or language been rude, insolent or insulting in his conversation with the President, and asserted that the President, and not he, was responsible for the publicity given the incident.

Trotter expressed the hope that the President's feeling over their conversation was not due to his Southern birth, and said that he was sure the Governor of Massachusetts would have found nothing objectionable in what he had said to the President. Two years ago, Trotter said, he was received cordially by the then Presidential candidate and was assured that the Federal laws affecting Negroes would be executed in a Christian spirit if Wilson were elected, and, he said, on the basis of these assurances he spread the word among Negroes that they had nothing to fear from Woodrow Wilson.

The meeting adopted resolutions protesting vigorously against the segregation of Negroes in Federal employ.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

STAR

NOV 12 1914

A NEGRO ANGERED WILSON.

President Refused to Listen to an Ill-Tempered Protest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Wilson, while receiving today a delegation of negroes who came to the White House to protest against segregating the races in government departments, objected to the tone adopted by their spokesman, W. M. Trotter of Boston, and told the committee that if it called on him again it would have to get a new chairman. The President added he had not been addressed in such a manner since he entered the White House.

The delegation charged that Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams in the treasury, and Postmaster General Burleson had enforced segregation rules in their offices.

President Wilson replied that he had investigated the question and had been assured there had been no discrimination in the comforts and surroundings

given to the negroes. He added he had been informed by officials that the segregation had been started to avoid friction between the races and not with the object of injuring the negroes.

The President said he was deeply interested in the negro race and greatly admired its progress. He declared the thing to be sought by the negroes was complete independence of white people, and that he felt the white race was willing to do everything possible to assist them.

Trotter and other members at once took issue with the President, declaring the negroes did not seek charity or assistance, but that they took the position that the negroes had equal rights with whites and that the rights should be respected. They denied there had been any friction between the two races before segregation was begun.

President Wilson listened to what they had to say and then told the delegation that Trotter was losing control of his temper and that he (the President) would not discuss the matter further with him.

After leaving the President's private office, Trotter, Maurice V. Spencer and others of the delegation declared their talk had been "thoroughly disappointing." They declared they would hold a mass meeting in Washington Sunday to discuss the question.

Mr. Wilson is understood to have told the committee the question was not a political one, and that he would not take it up on political grounds.

government departments and received a sharp and pointed rebuke from the chief executive.

Gives Stinging Rebuke.

To the spokesman of the delegation, W. Monroe Trotter of Boston, hat he had addressed the president is no other man had spoken and added that when the organization als at the White House again it would have to select another spokesman.

The president made a lengthy address to the negro delegates, beginning by rebuking them for dragging politics into the question and saying that if they had made a mistake n voting for him they ought to vote gainst him. He said it was a human and not a political question that confronted them. He said he had ot sought the presidency of the nited States. He added that his resent burdens were almost too uch for flesh to bear.

President Again Scores Trotter.

Shortly after this point in his address Trotter began to interrupt the resident and question him about arious pionts he had made. The resident declined to submit to this aying that Trotter ... ly was rying to put pa...

...tions and that he was speaking to him, Woodrow Wilson, the man rather than the president of the United States.

The president then rebuked Trottr in te manner stated above.

Decl...

The president decla... at he believed the interests of the negro would be best served by making him independent of the white race. He said the segregation was undertaken to avoid friction and trouble between the two races and that no matter how much they might deplore prejudice existing between the white and he negro, they must take into account the fact that it exists. The problem cannot be dealt with in a sentimental, but a practical way, he dded.

Herald

NOV

NEGRO LEADER IS SHARPLY REBUKED BY PRESIDENT

[By International News Service.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—In a heated, sensational manner, negro delegates from the National Independent Equal Rights league today demanded from President Wilson the abolition of segregation in the

meet the assent of anybody now?

The President acted with entire propriety in calling down the inpudent spokesman for the committee of colored protestants. It seems that he is a well-known professional agitator from Boston who was once imprisoned for breaking up a Booker Washington meeting. The lesson he received may not do him any good. But it ought to impress itself upon all who fail to recognize the sanctity of the White House and the dignity of its occupant.

The segregation order should be revoked. It has no real cause or interest to back it. The issue should not have been raised. Having rebuked Trotter, let Mr. Wilson take matters further into his own hands, and restore the status quo.

Boston, Mass. Transcript

NOV 13 19...

JIM CROW LAW AT WASHINGTON

President Wilson, with goor cause, resented and rebuked the offensive spokesman of the delegation of negroes who went to the White House to protest against the Administration's policy of segregation in the executive departments at Washington. The wonder is that such a poor representative of his race as the impudent mischiefmaker from Boston was permitted the privilege of an interview with the President, and his exclusion for the future is well deserved.

But neither the offensive conduct of his caller nor the President's justifiable indignation will dispose of the issue raised by the protesting ...gation. Until the Wilson Administrati... ne into power there was no segregati... Negro clnrks at Washington; there... no necessity for it, there was no dema... for it, in short there was no "segregation issue." The trouble began when the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, with the aid and encouragement of the former's assistant, John Skelton Williams, gave ear to the agitation of a small group of Southern Democratic office holders and proceeded to fan into flame the fire of race hatred by quietly setting about the segregation of the Negro clerks. The Transcript, as soon as the fact leaked out, protested against that procedure on the ground that it was unAmerican, unfair and unconstitutional. To a protesting delegation who visited the White House more than a year ago, the President promised an investigation of their charge that segregation was being enforced and left upon them the impression that he was wholly out of sympathy with such a scheme.

How at variance with that attitude appears his confession of yesterday in which the President, for the first time, admits the enforcement of a policy of segregation and seeks to defend it with soft words about the "humanity" of its purpose. Had the conditions at Washington called for any such segregation as this Administration is enforcing, why were Presidents Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft blind to that necessity? Why was there no demand for it? If, as the President contends, there is nothing political about this discrimination against the negro clerks, why has the enforcement of that policy been so often denied?

The truth is that segregation began soon after Mr. Wilson entered the White House; that it has been completed in at least two departments with his knowledge and his belated and reluctant admission of the fact is as condemnatory as the fact itself is indefensible. The Presidents feeble resort to evasiv... ric about the non-political chara... he segregation issue is enough to tax th... atience and affront the intelligence of even his heartiest well wisher. The segregation of the negro clerks is not only political, but it is sectional and partisan, and as unnecessary as it is unconstitutional.

NEW YORK WORLD

a President, speaking within the White House, has announced class distinction among citizens, based on ancestry as an Administration policy."

Philadelphia Record

17 November 1914

NEGRO TROTTER SAYS WILSON MADE ISSUE

Declares Rebuke in White House Has Brought About Crisis in Race Situation.

(Special to The World.)

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Willam M. Trotter, the negro who offended President Wilson with his language last Thursday when he protested alleged segregation in governmental departments, arrived in this city to-day. After denying that he spoke offensively, Trotter told how the report was given to the newspapers.

"Just as left the President," said Trotter, "I told him I should feel very badly if he still considered I had offended him. He answered:

"'Oh, we'll call it all right.'

"When we came out our delegation caucused as to what we should say to the newspapers. We told the newspaper men briefly what had happened, merely saying it had been a warm affair. I had gone outside the White House when Mr. Tumulty called me back and said: 'Mr. Trotter, you have violated every courtesy of the White House in quoting the President to the press.'

"I told him it was because of my ignorance of the rules, and apologized. He accepted my apology, then I asked the newspaper men not to print what I had told them and they consented.

"Then the report was given out.'

Trotter declared letters awaited him from negroes all over the country, approving everything he said at the White House.

"My whole attitude," he said, "was that of endeavoring to answer masterful sophistry and to refute it successfully, and I spoke with positiveness, looking the President full in the eye.

"I did not catechize the President, and I did not attempt to debate with him.

"The League considers that the President has indicated, if not brought about a crisis in this Republic. It wishes all Americans to note that, for the first time in the country's history,

14 November 1914

REBUKE TO NEGRO CRITIC UPHELD BY LEADERS OF RACE

President Wilson Commended In Attitude Toward Truculent Colored Visitor.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—Friends of President Wilson are convinced that entirely too much importance was attached to the incident at the White House, yesterday, in which the remarks of a negro named W. M. Trotter on the subject of race segregation in the Government departments became so offensive that he was rebuked by Mr. Wilson, and practically ordered to leave. They are confident that Trotter's position is not upheld by many of the leading negroes in the Government employ and in the country at large.

This conviction was strengthened today by letters which came to the White House from negroes who had read reports of yesterday's happening. One letter is from Wade H. Carter, formerly an attorney in Oakland, Cal., and now in the General Land Office here. He asserts that Trotter does not represent the opinion of the colored people of the country; that in the Government departments under this Administration, colored employees have fared as well as under previous Administrations, and are satisfied with conditions. Other letters intimate that Trotter and his league are agitators seeking to make political capital, and that hard-working and thoughtful negroes in the departments deplore the manner in which the question has been handled.

It was recalled today at the White House that President Wilson had done much for individual negro employees of the departments when representations were made to him as to their long and faithful service and their loyalty to the interests of the Government. In two notable cases within the last three or four months he signed executive orders raising negro messengers to clerkships, solely because of records of great merit. These men were Richard Green, for many years messenger to secretaries of the Treasury, and Eddie Savoy, filling a similar position to secretaries of State.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH